The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT

Life Insurance Company,

OF NEWARK, N. J.

ORGANIZED - - - 1845.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Balance as per Statement, January 1, 1872		$23,241,795.81
Received for Premiums during the year 1872	$5,344,168.51	
Received for Interest during the year 1872	1,524,116.18	
Received for Annuities during the year 1872	770.99	
Total Receipts for 1872	$6,869,055.68	
Paid Claims by Death	$1,911,444.72	
Paid Endowments	40,301.11	
Paid Surrendered Policies	286,024.98	
Paid Advertising and Printing	64,004.90	
Paid Contingent Expenses	85,845.91	
Paid Postage and Exchange	11,081.49	
Paid Taxes and Internal Revenue	84,644.00	
Paid Commissions to Agents	406,942.88	
Paid Physicians' Fees	20,882.22	
Paid Annuities	1,465.70	
Paid Return Premiums	1,660,426.00	
	$4,573,063.91	2,295,991.77
		$25,537,787.58

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 503,717.94	
Real Estate	145,062.53	
United States Securities	1,551,500.00	
State, City, and County Bonds	6,135,800.00	
Bonds and Mortgages	10,224,302.70	
Loans on Policies in force	6,852,970.90	
Loans on Scrip	1,455.41	
Due for Premiums in course of transmission	118,978.25	25,537,787.58
Interest due and accrued	$ 534,681.88	
Premiums due, not yet received, on issues principally of November and December	438,681.95	973,363.83
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1873		$26,511,151.41

No of Policies in force	33,425
Insured thereby	$123,000,000.00
Reserve liability thereon	22,026,007.00

Summary of Business since its Organization in May, 1845.

Premiums received from May 1, 1845, to January 1, 1873	$49,761,982.00
Interest received from May 1, 1845, to January 1, 1873	10,724,086.29
Total Receipts	$60,485,348.29
Paid for Losses and Endowments	$13,230,439.37
Paid for Dividends or Return Premiums	12,973,843.13
Paid for Surrendered Policies	2,630,044.72
Paid for Management, Commissions, Taxes, &c	6,113,233.49
Total paid	34,947,560.71
Total Assets of the Company, January 1, 1873	$25,537,787.58
Add assets accrued	973,363.83
Total assets	$26,511,151.41

Of the entire receipts the Company retain 42.22 per cent as a reinsurance fund and surplus.

47.67 per cent has been returned to members or their families, for losses, return premiums, and surrendered policies.

Only 10.11 per cent has been expended for taxes, commissions, and all expenses of management.

These results are more favorable to the insured than those presented by any other company in the world.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President,
H. N. OONGAR, Vice President,
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary,
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.

WILLIAM CHARLES, State Ag't,
No. 62 South Canal-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
After May 1, N. W. cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts.

DRESS GOODS.

MANDEL BROTHERS,

STATE AND HARRISON-STS.,
AND
Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Are daily receiving, for spring trade, new attractions in Black, Plain, Colored, and Striped Silks, in new styles and shades. Elegant Plaines of Dress Goods, Plain, Striped, and Figured, in all the new shades and styles. Irish and French Poplins, new. Japanese Silks at 45 cents. Japanese Stripes at 25 cents. French and English Prints, Cambrics, and Percales, in plain, striped, and Polka dots. Very handsome striped Shawls, new style. Some special bargains in Laces, Embroideries, Ruffings, &c. Complete assortment in Linens, Napkins, Damasks, Doylies, Towels, Crashes, Table Covers, Quilts, &c. A large lot of Nottingham Lace Curtains, very low. Kid Gloves, Alexander's, Courvoisier's, all sizes and shades. Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., all at very low prices.

25,000 YARDS Hamburg Embroideries

AT HALF PRICE.

We have just received, and will open MONDAY, March 17, an importation of over

1,000 Pieces

Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.

The assortment comprises an endless variety of patterns, and will be found the cheapest ever offered in this city.

MANNHEIMER BROS.,
224 and 226 West Madison-st.

IRON FOUNDRY.

SCHILLO, COSSMANN & SENN, IRON FOUNDRY,

87 TO 95 WEST POLK-ST.,

Furnish HEAVY and LIGHT BUILDING and MACHINERY CASTINGS on short notice. Call for estimates. Counter Brackets, Coal Hole Covers & Baker Furnaces for sale.

HOME BITTERS

Best Tonic in the World.

CROCKERY, CHINA, &c.

NOTICE.

I have sold to H. M. KETCHUM all my interest in the business of Ketchum, Martin & Co.
F. L. MARTIN.
Chicago, March 14, 1873.

The Queensware, Glassware, AND CHINA BUSINESS

will be continued by the undersigned. A fine stock of Crockery, China, and Glassware always on hand. A good assortment of Crockery, in crates and open stock, will be kept for the jobbing trade. Having no rent to pay, we defy competition. Call at the "Old Shanty," 201 EAST MADISON-ST., and buy goods cheap.
H. M. KETCHUM & CO.

BEST QUALITY AND LATEST DESIGNS
In Plain, White, Gold Band and Decorated

CHINA,

Bohemian Cut Glassware,
OUTLERY & SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
Lava & Parian Ware,
Imitation China, Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

F. & E. JAEGER,
73 WABASH-AV.,
Between Randolph & Washington.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

H. L. DAHL,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

Will open on Monday, the 17th, at 159 South Clark-st., with a choice selection of Imported Woolens for Spring and Summer.

CHAS. A. KNIGHT. CHAS. E. LEONARD.

KNIGHT & LEONARD,

Successors to Horton & Leonard.

Printers,

HAVE REMOVED

TO
105, 107 and 109 Madison-st.,
Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

BLISS & TORREY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

AND

Surgical Instruments,

HAVE REMOVED TO
171 AND 173 RANDOLPH-ST.

REMOVAL, BLISS & SNOW, STATIONERS,

Have Removed to 86 Dearborn-st.

REMOVAL.

J. P. DALTON & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO
80 AND 82 RANDOLPH-ST.

Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, and the largest stock of House Furnishing Goods in the West.

REMOVAL!

WM. WOODS,

Commission Merchant, from 139 East Kinzie-st. to 161 East Kinzie-st.

REMOVAL.

Wm. Grus & Co., Merchant Tailors

Have moved to their new and elegant quarters, No. 190 South Clark-st., where they have opened a "Splendid Stock" of Goods in their line.
The Public are invited to inspect the same.

BIRNEY HAND & CO.,
STEAM JOB PRINTERS, removed to 111 Madison-st., Chicago.

REMOVED.

W. L. BARNUM,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND HABERDASHER, from 205 Wabash-av. to 154 Dearborn-st., and will be pleased to see his friends and customers at the new store.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

FURNITURE

FOR SALE.

A fine Chickering Piano; Parlor and Chamber Sets, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Gas Fixtures, etc.; all nearly new. Will be sold at a great sacrifice. Can be seen for one week from 2 to 4 p. m., marble-front house, 186 South Sangamon-st., near Van Buren.

HOME BITTERS

Indorsed by best Physicians.

SILVERWARE.

We have just received an elegant assortment of

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S

Sterling Silverware,

Warranted 925-1,000 Fine.

The Gorham Company is pre-eminently distinguished for their artistic designs and ornamentation, fine workmanship, and the purity of their Silver. Their great facilities for manufacturing enable them to produce Sterling Silver that cannot be approached in utility, beauty, and price. An examination is respectfully requested.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

OVERCOATS.

SPRING OVERCOATS

Large Invoice of the NEW STYLES just received.

If you desire something ELEGANT in style and fit of Spring Garments, at reasonable prices, do not fail to call and select from the very large assortment of

CHAS. E. HYDE & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. E. cor. Clark and Monroe-sts.,
AND
255 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS,

Or Others Desiring to Rent Room and Steam Power.

The subscriber is now erecting a large and first-class building four stories and basement, No. 173 Monroe-st., fifty feet west of the corner of LaSalle, adjoining Bryan Block, which will be ready for occupancy on or before May 2d. The first floor will be occupied by his PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, and ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY, making it easy of access to all the printers of the city. The basement, second, third, and fourth stories—well lighted side, front, and rear—each 25x150 feet, or suitable subdivisions thereof, will be conveniently fitted up, and furnished with steam power, (if desired) and elevator—making a very desirable location for printing offices, book-binders, or others desiring reasonable rents and power.

For terms and information apply to
S. P. ROUNDS,
13, 15, and 17 North Jefferson-st.
Where the Printing Press Manufactory will remain as usual.

To Rent.

PALMER HOUSE.

A few more Stores and Offices in this building for rent. We need not say to those firms that appreciate this locality and this elegant structure, "Now is your time." Apply to WM. D. PALMER & CO., 166 LaSalle-st.

To Rent.

Upper floor, or floors, of 76 and 78 Randolph-st, near State; size 40x160, at reasonable rent. Apply to J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.

TO RENT.

The new three-story and basement brick house No. 277 Indiana-st., between State and Cass, south front; all the modern improvements; gas fixtures in the house. Rent $1,400. Apply at No. 279 Indiana-st.

TO RENT.

Suitable for a first-class carriage repository, the Riding Hall on Sixteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs., (in the heart of the best carriage business in the city), now occupied as Reed's Temple of Music.
Also, store and premises attached.
C. M. CLARK, 79 and 81 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT.

From April 1, an elegant 3-story and basement marble-front house, handsomely furnished, and with all modern improvements. Location one of the best in the city. Rent, $500 per month. Apply to O 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FEATHER DUSTERS,

SPONGES, AND CHAMOIS SKINS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st.

Brick for Sale.

Racine and Milwaukee Colored, Pressed, and Common Brick for sale at No. 78 North LaSalle-st.
C. A. SMITH & CO.

EXCURSION.

Excursion Tickets to Vienna.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
H. J. CHRISTOPH & CO.,
Bank, European Exchange, and Passage,
75 South Clark-St.,
OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.
Dealers in Coin, Government and Local Stocks, Real Estate, and Commercial Paper. Passage to and from Europe. Drafts on all cities in Europe at lowest rates. Letters of Credit issued available all over Europe. Transfers made by cable to all places in Europe. Interest paid on deposits. Money safely invested on real estate.

RANGES, &c.

VAN'S RANGES,

Carving Tables, Broilers, &c.

HERON, SMITH & MOOERS,

S. E. cor. Clinton and Washington-sts.

HOME BITTERS

Best Tonic in the World.

ART GALLERY.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

IF YOU WOULD HAVE

ARTISTIC AND Beautifully FINISHED PHOTOGRAPHS,

THE Quality

Of which is kept to the highest STANDARD of EXCELLENCE, you can obtain them at the PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO of E. J. BRAND. The peculiar excellencies of the immense sky-light and other appointments at these Parlors, as well as the painstaking in regard to Position and Finishing, are assurances that you will get nothing but the most elegant in the latest of Berlin finish, at the UNIFORM price of

$8 PER DOZEN.

596 Wabash-av.

WINES.

15,000 Gallons

NATIVE WINES,

GUARANTEED PURE,
GROWN AT

WHITE ELK VINEYARDS,

Keokuk, Iowa.

We offer for sale the following brands of Wines, viz: CONCORD, IVES, CATAWBA, CLINTON, NORTON, DELAWARE, SACRAMENTAL, and MEDICINAL, put up in cases (twelve bottles), and in five, ten, twenty, and forty gallon packages. Shipment made direct from the vineyards if desired.
SAM'L MYERS & CO.,
268 and 270 East Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE.

CHOICE PROPERTY AT

AUBURN!

Situate one mile south of Englewood and near the Normal School on the Rock Island Railroad.

We are now prepared to offer large, handsome lots in this most desirable suburb at moderate prices and on easy terms.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A handsome depot has been completed, and a number of residences will be erected by us this spring. Contracts for several thousand feet of sidewalk have been let. Between two and three thousand trees will be planted before May 1.

THOSE WISHING HOMES TAKE NOTICE.

We are ready to build houses to suit purchasers, and will sell them on liberal terms. Call at our office and examine plans.

This property offers great advantages in every respect, and is but 35 minutes' ride from Van Buren street depot; eight trains per day; fare by the year, 83½ cents.

We will show this property, free of cost, to those calling at our office before 9:30 a. m. or 3:45 p. m.

SMITH, WOOD & CO.,
Basement, 163 LaSalle-st.

CHOICEST SUBURBAN

REAL ESTATE,

On the Bluffs of Lake Michigan, at

HIGHLAND PARK,

The most beautiful and enterprising suburban town. Three schools already established; three churches; the most elegant and comfortable hotel in the West; also stores, shops, and markets. Eleven trains each way daily.

COMMUTATION, $85 PER ANNUM.

Houses and Lots for sale. Apply to
FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent H. P. B. Co.,
153 Monroe-st., Room 4, Basement.

Lots, Houses, Lots, Houses.

We have inquiries for BUILDING LOTS. Also, HOUSES for homes.
JACOB C. MAGILL,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

Magnificent Residence

PROPERTY
At Kenwood Station,

corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Lake-av.; 450 feet front, 300 feet deep. Finely improved. Apply to
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

An Elegant Suburban Residence, situated in Park Ridge, 13 miles from the city, on the C. & N. W. R. R. The house is brick, and contains 18 rooms. The grounds are large and finely laid out, and well supplied with small fruit. Possession given May 1. Apply to

A. W. PENNY,
21 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE

ON EASY TERMS.

A very desirable house and lot in the City of Highland Park, Ill. Apply at 15 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

For Sale Cheap—on easy terms—20 acres fine land, corner Ogden-ave. and Johnson-ave., Section 11, 39, 13, on line of railroad. A splendid opportunity. ASA W. CLARK, Room B., Oriental Building, Basement.

GAUBERT & GROSS,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

Have removed to 122 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17, where they have some choice bargains in both city and acre property.

FOR SALE.

Lot 40x100, on Fourth-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., on reasonable terms. Apply to
P. O'NEILL,
Corner State and Harrison-sts.

A Bargain—For Sale.

House, and lease of lot, northwest corner of Washington and Leavitt-sts. Apply on the premises. Price $1,800.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

A cottage-built house, 10 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and bath. In complete order, as to paint, paper, &c. 9 years' lease of ground; within 5 minutes' walk of Madison-st. bridge, in a good neighborhood. Apply to
GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR., 154 Washington-st.

HOME BITTERS

Best Tonic in the World.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.

WE ARE RECEIVING

200 PIANOS

Of our own Manufacture.

Some of them have been slightly damaged in transportation, and will be sold at

A SACRIFICE

Call on, or address

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

174 & 176 State-st.,
Opposite the new Palmer House.

CALL AND SEE OUR

Immense Stock.

ARION

Equals the Best. Three patented improvements possessed by no other Piano.

VOSE

The Cheapest Good Piano in the United States. Four Round corners.

ESTEY

The Best Organ in the world. Contains the Beautiful Vox Humana, and the wonderful Vox Jubilante.

STORY & CAMP,

No. 211 State-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.

PIANOS.

Seventy-five First Premiums Awarded for BEST PIANO 20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE. Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.

☞ These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,
Sole Northwestern Agent,
Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT. Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

STEINWAY

UPRIGHT, SQUARE, SQUARE GRAND, AND GRAND

PIANOS, and an unusually fine assortment of low and medium priced instruments. Also a number of good second-hand Pianos at

SMITH & NIXON'S,
162 and 164 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

DIVIDEND.

Irving Fire Insurance Comp'y.

A further and final dividend on the claims against this Company has been declared; and is now payable at the office of S. M. Moore & Co., 119 to 121 LaSalle-st.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Receiver.
Chicago, March 11, 1873.

BANKING HOUSE
OF

WRENN & BREWSTER,

96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

INSURANCE DIVIDENDS.

If you need the money now, it will not pay you to wait a year after year for a settlement to drag through the courts. I will pay you cash now for your policies and balances against the HOME, EQUITABLE, GARDEN CITY, ÆTNA, MERCHANTS', LUMBERMAN'S, FIREMEN'S, GERMANIA, REPUBLIC, CHICAGO FIRE, GREAT WESTERN, and MUTUAL SECURITY of Chicago, and the MARKET, LORILLARD, SECURITY, ATLANTIC, FULTON, and LAMAR, of New York. Call and see me before selling.
H. S. DIETRICH,
Room 6, 77 West Madison-st.

Republic Certificates Wanted.

The Highest Price Paid in Cash, by
M. F. SCANNELL & CO.,
58 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description through the United States and Canada upon a stated percentage. No charges whatever unless collections are made. Come and see us. FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

$15,000 STOCK FOR SALE.

UNION HIDE & LEATHER COMPANY.
Pays large dividend. For terms apply to
C. R. FIELD & CO.,
151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

MONEY TO LOAN

In any amount of even thousands, on income producing real estate, at 9 per cent interest.
GODEN & SCUDDER,
Room 9, Nixon's Building.

HOME BITTERS

Best Tonic in the World.

INSURANCE.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM & CO.'S

INSURANCE OFFICE,

No. 175 LaSalle-st.,

N. E. Cor. LaSalle & Monroe-sts.,

CHICAGO.

None but FIRST-CLASS Companies Represented.

PENNSYLVANIA Fire Insurance Co.

CHARTERED A. D. 1825.

Assets, $1,250,000.

AMERICAN Fire Insurance Co.

CHARTERED A. D. 1810.

Assets, $1,250,000.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

CHARTERED A. D. 1820.

Assets, $2,100,000.

W. H. CUNNINGHAM. THOMAS S. CUNNINGHAM.

A. WILLIAMS GEO. W. MONTGOMERY.

WILLIAMS & MONTGOMERY'S FIRE Insurance Agency,

Room 2 Oriental Building,
120 LA SALLE-ST.

New York & Yonkers

INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK.

Commerce Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK.

Armenia Ins. Co.,

PITTSBURGH.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$2.50 HALL. HALL. HALL.

$2.50. $2.50. 2.50.

217 West Madison-st.

$2.50 PHOTOGRAPHS

We have concluded to continue to make our best

REMBRANDT & BERLIN

At the extraordinary low price of

$2.50

Per dozen until

April 1.

Come soon and secure a sitting. No extra charge for children or copying.

PROOFS SHOWN.

$2 Best Berlin Photographs. $2

528 STATE-ST.
See our Specimens.
A DOZ. OPP. HARMON-COURT. A DOZ.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Carpet Cleaning!

The New York Patent Carpet Renovating Company has the only process which removes ALL the dirt and stains of grease, smoke, etc., from Carpets, and restores the fabric to its original brightness; and the only one which can be applied to Carpets on the floor, without interrupting in the least the household arrangements.

Orders for work or inquiries for information addressed to 51 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., will receive prompt attention.

JOHN E. FRY, Manager.

IMPORTANT!

Sign, fresco, and house-painting in first-class style at Maurice Ley's, 226 State-st., near corner of Jackson. Also paints, oils, glass, varnishes, brushes, &c. Sign work a specialty; gilding on glass made to stand for years.

HOME BITTERS

Indorsed by best Physicians.

THE EXPOSITION.

Several of the Canvassing Committees Report Progress.

Considerable Stock Subscribed---Fair Dividends Expected on the Investment.

A portion of the Committee, appointed at a recent mass meeting of citizens, to make arrangements for the holding of a grand Inter-State Industrial Exposition, in this city, on the second anniversary of the great fire, met yesterday afternoon in the Secretary's office, *Staats-Zeitung* Building. Mr. A. C. Hesing occupied the chair, and there were four other committeemen present.

Out of sixty canvassing books, distributed among persons who were willing to solicit subscriptions, nine were handed in, and examined by the Committee. They make the following exhibit, which is considered flattering in view of the short time that the canvassers have been working:

Miscellaneous Subscriptions—Thomas Barrows, No. 73 South Halsted street, 1 share; D. W. Whittle, corner of Green and Washington streets, 1; National Watch Company, Elgin, 3; Henry H. Taylor, corner of Green and Washington streets, 10; H. L. Turner, No. 107 Fifth avenue, 1; Sharp & Lord, Lind's Block 1; Arthur C. Ducat, No. 185 LaSalle street, 1; George C. Clarke, Bryan Block, 1; C. H. Case, No. 160 LaSalle street, 1; James H. Cole, Methodist Church Block, 1; Paul Cornell, 5; Phil A. Hoyne, 1; E. M. Hale, 1.

Hotel Subscriptions—Gardner & Gould, Gardner House, 10 shares; W. C. Munson & Co., new Sherman House, 10.

Wholesale Boot and Shoe Dealers' Subscriptions—Doggett, Bassett & Hills, 5 shares; C. M. Henderson & Co., 5; Phelps, Dodge & Co., 5; Greensfelder, Rosenthal & Co., 2; McAuley, Yoe & Co., 2; M. D. Wells & Co., 5; C. H. Fargo & Co., 2; M. Seis & Co., 5.

Hide and Leather Dealers' Subscriptions—Gray, Clark & Co., 1 share; Baur & Co., 1; Walker, Oakley & Co., 1; Page, Bro. & Co., 2; Turner & Esy, 1; Schmidgall & Schumann, 1; Blackburn Bros., 1; C. C. Wallin & Sons, 1.

Lumber Dealers' Subscriptions—Ludington, Wells & Co., 2 shares; T. W. Harvey, 2; Roberts & Huse, 1; Davis & Mason, 1; Palmer, Fuller & Co., 2; Avery, Murphy & Co., 2; Goss & Phillip's Manufacturing Company, 2; J. Bender & Bros., 2; Four Rivers Lumber Company, 1; White & Swan, 1.

West Side Manufacturers' Subscriptions—R. T. Crane, 10 shares; C. S. Crane, 10; S. Wolf, 2; George S. Redfield, 5; C. Furst, 5; D. Bradley, 5; Joseph Friebelhouse, 10; Franklin Crane, 2; C. F. Gates, 5; E. W. Blatchford, 5; Carlile Mason & Co., 5; Atkins & Burgess, 2; J. G. Merriman, 10; J. McGregor Adams, 5.

Bank Subscriptions—Union National, 10 shares; Third National, 10; Manufacturers' and Merchants', 10; Fifth National, 10; Traders' National, 10; Cook County National, 10; Merchants' National, 10; Northwestern National, 10; Commercial National, 10; Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, 10; Corn Exchange, 10; German National, 10; First National, 10; Central National, 10; Illinois Bank, 10; Lunt, Preston & Kean, 10; State Savings, 10; Fourth National, 10; George C. Smith & Bro., 10.

Dry Goods Dealers' Subscriptions—Field, Leiter & Co., 10 shares; Hamlin, Hale & Co., 5; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 2; Stillman & Bro., 3. (This branch of trade has not been fully canvassed yet.)

Railroad Subscriptions—Chicago & Northwestern, 10 shares. (This class has not been thoroughly canvassed, but will be during this week, when one or two of the canvassers will be in the city.)

Furniture Dealers' Subscriptions.—A. L. Hale & Bro., 5 shares; W. W. Strong Manufacturing Company, 5.

In addition to what the firm of Hale & Bro. have subscribed, Mr. A. L. Hale has induced his business friends to put down their names for over $6,000 worth of stock. The Committee was not informed of this fact, yesterday, as Mr. Hale accomplished it after leaving the meeting.

Messrs. D. B. Fisk and Wetherell were appointed canvassers to visit the millinery and straw goods dealers, and Messrs. Wright and Hass were authorized to look for subscriptions among the grocery-stable keepers.

The working time of canvassers was extended until next Thursday at half-past 3 o'clock, when they will be expected to report with their books. Meanwhile, the Secretary is prepared to receive subscriptions at his office, No. 9 *Staats-Zeitung* Building, which will be open from 10 to 2.

At the suggestion of Maj. Whittle, a resolution was adopted which stated in effect that, though the Committee was not authorized to promise profits to subscribers in the event of the Exposition scheme being carried out, it believed that fair dividends would accrue, that being the experience of Cincinnati and other cities.

This expression of opinion was deemed necessary, as several persons had refused to subscribe because it was supposed that their subscriptions would be donations.

The meeting adjourned until Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

WORTH EMULATING.

Mr. George C. Clarke's Addition to the Library of the Clarke School—Fifty Volumes of the London Illustrated News—Correspondence and Resolutions.

Mr. Geo. C. Clarke, who has annually donated $100 worth of books to the school bearing his name, has recently added to its library fifty volumes of the London *Illustrated News*, forming a complete file of that journal since the commencement of its publication in 1842. The following is the letter from Mr. Clarke to F. B. Williams, Esq., the Principal of the school:

DEAR SIR: I send herewith for the Clarke School Library a complete set of the London *Illustrated News*, from the commencement in 1842 down to 1873, bound in fifty volumes. The set, I believe, is perfect. It was recently brought from England, having been purchased there at the sale of a library. It has occurred to me that the books would be a valuable addition to your library, as they constitute an illustrated history of the world for the past thirty years—the world of Art, of Literature, of Invention, as well as the Political world, and they are in themselves a record of the progress of the art of wood-engraving, from the rude wood-cuts in the early numbers, to the beautiful illustrations in the numbers of the later years. You know how pleased I have been with the position taken by the Clarke School in the annual examinations of the last two years—the first place. I expressed this pleasure by some simple prizes. It has occurred to me that you might so arrange the access to and use of these illustrated volumes as to make them serve somewhat in the nature of a reward for diligence and success. An occasional half hour in the Library with a volume of the *Illustrated News* would, perhaps, be a gratification that would seem to reward a little unusual perseverance in a deserving pupil. This, however, is only a suggestion. Please accept my best wishes for yourself and your associate teachers. Respectfully, GEO. C. CLARKE.

The teachers of the Clarke School, at a meeting held on the 14th inst., adopted the following resolutions expressive of their appreciation of Mr. Clarke's gift:

WHEREAS, Mr. George C. Clarke has shown his continued interest in the Clarke School by devoting to its library a complete set of fifty volumes, of the London *Illustrated News* handsomely bound, probably the only complete file of that valuable journal to be found in this country; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the teachers in this school, do hereby express our appreciation of Mr. Clarke's munificent gift, and our most earnest thanks for the same.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Clarke, and to the city papers for publication.

THAT INVESTIGATION.

How the Joint Committee from the County Board and Common Council Propose to Handle the Accounts of the Relief and Aid Society in the Forthcoming Investigation.

A meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council and County Commissioners appointed to investigate the reports and exhibits of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, was held yesterday afternoon. There were present Ald. Bailey, Schaefer, and Clark, and Commissioners Ashton, Lonergan, and Bogue, Ald. Bailey presided. The subject was widely discussed.

Commissioner Ashton offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee, the respective committees of the Common Council and Board of County Commissioners obtain leave from their respective boards for authority to employ a short-hand reporter and one or two experts, to aid the Joint Committee in the discharge of its duties; and that the Joint Committee will proceed with the examination of the affairs and management of the Relief and Aid Society in the following order, as near as may be: First, What amount of funds and property received; second, what disbursed; third, what is the actual amount on hand; fourth, who has it in charge, and what interest is received, and how disposed of; fifth, how much interest in all has been received; sixth, what amount has been paid for salaries, etc.; seventh, give the names of all persons who have had special relief, and the amounts, and all corporations who have had special relief; eighth, produce books and vouchers; ninth, how much and to whom paid for property and improvements for the Society; tenth, and such other general matters as may be deemed best.

In their report to the Common Council, the Committee of that body ask "that the Council all the wisdom now existing in the Special Committee." Should the Society refuse to hand over their books, the fight will be a warm one, the Society having the advantage.

After the meeting adjourned the Mayor came in, and the members of the Committee told him harrowing stories of the way in which the poor and destitute were treated by the Relief Society, and explained their relations with that body. The Mayor said nothing, but adverted to the Tremont House, and then retired.

WASHINGTON.

Speculations as to Secretary Boutwell's Successor.

Methodist Intrigues at the White House and Senate.

Brothers Newman, Tiffany, and Simpson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOUTWELL'S SUCCESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—For the first time since the proposed retirement of Secretary Boutwell, the selection of his successor is beyond speculation. It now seems to be conceded that the President is as yet undetermined upon the head of the Treasury Department. for the last 24 hours the most powerful influences from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston have been brought to bear upon the President to induce him to take some man who represented the financial and commercial interests in these business centres. Philadelphia presents the name of Drexel, New York the names of Morgan, Clewes, and Cisco, while Boston not only endorses Dawes, but protests against the appointment of Richardson, Richardson's friends say that he will not accept a mere temporary assignment to the position, and that, unless he can have it permanently, he will not take it. It was never proposed in any quarter to make Richardson more than the honorary successor of Boutwell, a fact of which he and his friends alone seem to be ignorant. Dawes' chances are said to be utterly out of the question, owing to the peculiar relations of the gentleman to Butler and Boutwell, growing out of the late Senatorial campaign. It is still believed that the ultimate selection will fall on Columbus Delano, although New York parties are confident that a compromise must be made with some man from the Empire State. As showing the condition of speculation to-night on this subject, the following paragraph from the evening Administration organ of this city is suggestive. It says as follows: "Secretary Boutwell is very reticent in reference to the matter of his successorship. He says his taking his seat in the Senate on Monday next will depend upon circumstances, from which many infer that the question as to who shall be his successor will be definitely settled. Among the theories advanced is one to the effect that the President recognizes the justice of the claim of New York city; that she is entitled, as the great commercial centre, to the control of the Treasury; that Mr. Boutwell will not take his seat in the Senate this session; that he will resign as soon as the Senate adjourns; that the President will then appoint Mr. Richardson to the Secretary vacancy, and Judge Richardson will resign that position when Congress meets next winter, and that the President will recognize the claim of New York, and appoint ex-Gov. Morgan, John J. Cisco, or some other prominent New Yorker to the Secretaryship. There are many who believe this to be the intention of the President. Judge Richardson is now Acting Secretary, although he rarely spends most of his time at his desk in the Department."

BROTHER NEWMAN.

About a week ago, after the Rev. J. P. Newman had been elected Chaplain of the Senate, Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, entered a motion to reconsider the election. There was a good deal of curiosity as to Cameron's object. It now appears that the movement was the result of a little disagreement among some of the lights of the Methodist Church. Dr. Tiffany, who succeeds Dr. Newman as pastor of the Metropolitan Church, which the President attends, was a candidate for the position of Chaplain of the Senate, and was backed by Bishop Simpson, who, it is stated, has grown jealous of Newman's influence at the White House. Simpson, so the story goes, was anxious to defeat Newman, and get him out of Washington. Newman, however, was backed by Grant, who, it is stated, has taken a dislike to Bishop Simpson, because the latter is for offices for his friends, Morton, acting as the President's friend, nominated Newman and had him elected one day, when the friends of Dr. Tiffany were not on the ground. Cameron made his motion, some person friendly to Newman went to the Pennsylvania Senator and told him of the fight in progress among the lights of the church. This person also informed Cameron that he was being made the catspaw of the Simpson-Tiffany party, whereupon the veteran wire-puller withdrew his motion to reconsider. To show his confidence in Newman, the President not only has taken the position for the latter of Chaplain, but appointed him to the position of Inspector of Consulates, with a roving commission to go around the world at a salary of $6,000 a year in gold, expenses paid.

[To the Associated Press.]

LADY CLERKS.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the recent examination for promotions in the Treasury Department under the Civil Service rules, one lady secured a fourth-class clerkship, $1,800; another a third-class, $1,600, while ten other persons were appointed to second-class clerkships $1,400. Miss Sarah Hubbard, of Iowa, who secured a fourth-class clerkship, was appointed from Tennessee, has been employed in the office for over 10 years, and for several years has had exclusive charge of the city copyists.

Pardons were issued, to-day, by the President to John C. Robinson, of South Carolina; William C. Dupries, of North Carolina, both convicted of Ku-Klux crimes, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary. The former had served six, the latter eighteen months of their terms.

THE CHATTANOOGA POSTMASTERSHIP.

The fight is renewed with fierceness over the Chattanooga Postmastership. Capt. A. G. Sharp was, on Thursday, confirmed by the Senate in place of Kendrick, the present incumbent. Other people in force are now here to try and induce the Senate to reconsider the vote on Sharp's confirmation. If they fail in this, they will prefer charges against him. Gov. Bard is taking no part in the fight.

PERSONAL.

Senator Brownlow has left for home.

A. B. Johnson, who lately resigned as Chief Clerk of the Light-House Board, has become editor of a paper to publish a Republican paper in New Jersey. Mr. Johnson was for many years Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Department.

BANK NOTE PLATES DESTROYED.

The committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, consisting of Senator Bayard, Delegate Chipman, and E. G. Middleton, Esq., with several clerks, proceeded to the Navy Yard, this morning, to witness the mutting of worn-out plates for stamping bank notes. The weight of the plates aggregated over five tons.

BOUTWELL'S SUCCESSOR.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Washington advices say it is improbable that the new Secretary of the Treasury will be chosen for four or five days yet. Delano may probably be appointed. He and Robeson are said to oppose Richardson. Boutwell is reported to have offered his resignation yesterday, but, at the President's request, he holds it over until Monday.

FAIRED OFF.

The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter says that he voted against an increase of the salaries of members of Congress. He thinks all the salaries of the officers of the President, Cabinet, and Judges, and on the final vote paired off with Dodd, of Ohio, who wanted to vote for the bill.

HIGHLY IMPROBABLE.

A dispatch from Washington says: "It is rumored that our Government is likely to take steps to establish a new State on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, with San Luis as its capital. The project was first conceived by Gen. Shields."

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications —Reports from Various Places.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Probabilities—For the Middle Atlantic Coast and westward over the Ohio Valley, fresh and brisk westerly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, clearing away very generally by Sunday afternoon. For the Southwest, southerly winds on the coast, but brisk northerly winds and falling temperature in the interior. Over the upper lakes and Northwest, diminishing northwest winds, rising barometer, and clear weather.

CHICAGO, March 15.—The Signal Service reports indicate a continued moderate temperature, except in the extreme Northeast, the temperature at Quebec marking only thirteen degrees above zero. Snowing in Minnesota; warming in Montana, Western Canada, Northern New York, and Louisiana. Weather generally cloudy east of the Rocky Mountains. The moderate temperature which continues in the upper lake region is encouraging to vessel men. Duluth, last evening, thirty-five degrees above zero, Escanaba thirty-six, Alpena thirty-seven, early this morning.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—There was a high gale this evening. The instrument at the Government Observatory registered it at the rate of thirty-six miles per hour. A great number of telegraph wires of the Pacific & Atlantic and Western Union Telegraph Companies west of this point were prostrated.

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLUE ISLAND, March 15.—At 8 o'clock this evening a man came into the telegraph office in the depot at this place and reported that a house on the prairie, about two miles from here, was on fire. At 9 o'clock this morning, and two persons were roasted alive. He sent the following dispatch to Coroner Stephens at Chicago: "House burned; several persons burned to death; come down for an inquest." The name he gave was John Zetnetz. He merely handed the message to the operator and went off without saying a word. Inquiry later in the day resulted in learning that a dwelling of a man named John Simmon, north of the Atwood farm, was the building burned. His wife and daughter went away early in the morning, leaving him and a child aged about two years in the house. The structure caught fire somehow, and was totally destroyed, and was in ashes before any one knew of it. Neither of the inmates escaped. Simmons was 80 years old and decrepit, and could not escape. The remains of both were found burned to a crisp.

Hanging Not Played Out.

BOSTON, March 15.—A new trial has been denied to James McElhany under sentence of death for the murder of his wife, and his execution will take place on the 21st inst.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The District of Columbia Court, in general term, to-day decided against the motion for a rehearing of the case of O'Brien, under sentence of death for the murder of Samuel H. Cunningham last July.

NEW YORK, March 15.—No official communication was received from the Governor to-day by the Sheriff, in the Foster case, except one asking if any further documents were necessary to show that the Governor declines to interfere. The Sheriff answered negatively.

When the Governor's decision was first intimated to Foster, he manifested no agitation, but remained silent. He said, however, that he did not credit the report, as he had not then heard from Mr. Tyng, to whom the Governor had written at the same time. The Governor's notice to the Sheriff was informal. The official papers will be received in the course of the day. In many quarters the news caused great surprise, as it was thought that Foster's sentence would be commuted. The statement that money had been used to influence Mrs. Putam in writing her letter to the Governor is now denied by the person with whom it is reported to have originated.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special dispatch from London says: "The facts with reference to Disraeli's position simply are, that he respectfully indicated, to the Queen the difficulties which he would have to confront if he assumed the office of Premier, even if able to secure the aid of his supporters. Considering the parliamentary position of his opponents, he therefore asked for a delay, to consult his friends. Lord Derby arrived last night from Paris, and had a long consultation with Disraeli, but no decision was arrived at, nor will be until to-morrow. Possibly Disraeli will refuse to accept the office, but it is not probable. If he accepts, he will probably finish up the business of the session by the end of June, and then dissolve the House. The Conservatives all over the country are very confident as to the result of the elections."

LONDON, March 15.—The *Weekly Economist* says: "A rumor was current last night that Earl Derby had yielded to the requests of the Conservatives, and would undertake the formation of a new Cabinet."

The *Spectator* reports that Earl Derby will take the Premiership, but says that he has determined to appeal to the country.

The morning journals generally express the opinion that the Conservatives will settle all questions relative to the Ministry to-day.

LONDON, March 15—1 p. m.—Mr. Disraeli has declined to accept the office of Prime Minister. He waited upon the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, this morning, and announced his decision. There are two plain reasons which impel him thereto, one of which is that Earl Derby concurs with Disraeli in his conviction that the Conservatives cannot accept the responsibility of forming a Government at this time.

LONDON, March 15—6 p. m.—Since the announcement this afternoon that Disraeli and the Earl of Derby declined to accept office, nothing of definite character has transpired.

A rumor was current this evening that Earl Granville will be Premier, and the Right Hon. Edward Caldwell Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Gladstone left London to-day for the country. He will probably return to the city on Monday.

It is expected that Parliament will further adjourn from Monday till Thursday next.

The *John Bull* newspaper says a marriage is projected between the Duke of Edinburgh and a daughter of the Czar of Russia.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special to the *Herald* from London says that Gladstone is visiting the Marquis of Westminster at Clinenden.

The Queen left London this evening for Windsor. She will probably remain there.

Gladstone's Government is expected to resume office and go through the programme of the session.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 15.—President Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German ambassador, have signed a convention on the part of their respective governments for the payment of the fifth milliard of francs of the war idemnity by installments. The final payment is to be made on the 5th of September next, when all the French territory occupied by the German troops, including Belfort, is to be evacuated.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.—At intervals during the past week, money has been accessible to stock brokers at and under the legal rate, but these intervals have been rare, and the great bulk of the business in call loans has been at 1-64 to 8-16. The future of the money market is much discussed, but no relief seems near at hand. During the latter part of this month, currency will flow to the interior of the Eastern and Middle States for the usual annual settlements of farmers on April 1. The banks this year are unusually poor, and in no position to stand a large drain without contracting loans.

There has been a good demand for discounts at the banks, and many merchants complain that remittances from the interior come in slowly. The city banks give the preference to merchants over speculators. At no time within many years have our banks had such a small portion of their loans out on call as at present. The foreign bankers have almost ceased to lend their credit to speculators on stock collaterals. One reason assigned for this is the low rates current for foreign exchange.

Private advices from conservative bankers at London to their correspondents here state that the great drain of gold has been stayed on the fact that while money is easy at London, there is an unsettled feeling in regard to the future.

Gold speculation this week lost much strength, and the price declined from 115¼ to 114⅜, with a subsequent rally to 115¼.

Foreign exchanges improved under declines in gold and increased ease in cash; but, while the trade demand has been very light in consequence of the money stringency, and the advance was not maintained at the close.

On the stock market speculation was buoyant and higher at the opening, but soon after became irregular, and the later dealings of the week were chiefly at a lower range of prices. The early advance was caused by exaggerated reports in regard to a large release of legal-tender notes by the Treasury, and the late decline was brought about by the sparing manner in which the notes were actually released. Towards the close of the week the course of speculation was marked by a heavy undertone.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The foreign commerce of the port for the week was as follows: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,974,893; produce exports, $5,338,314, and specie exports, $825,987; total merchandise imports since Jan. 1, $68,443,214 against $81,851,967 last year; total exports of produce since Jan. 1, $40,068,209, against $41,971,329 last year. Total exports of specie since Jan. 1, $12,052,927, against $3,984,315 last year.

MONEY.

Money was easier to-day at from 1-32 to 7. Discounts, 10@12.

BONDS.

Governments were firmer, though the dealings were small.

GOLD

was quiet and steady at 114⅜@115⅛.

STOCKS.

The stock market to-day was quiet and dull. The changes were slight, and the street was unusually free from rumors.

PRODUCE.

Flour closes dull. Grades under $10 are 10@15c lower, with a fair demand at the concession. Wheat was dull; dealers apart. Pork ruled steady and moderately active. New mess is quoted at $16.12½@16.25 cash. Sales of 100 brls mediums at about $16.00. For future delivery 500 brls, for April, sold at $16.05, and 250 for June at $16.25. Cut meats generally quiet and nominally steady, but some weakness exists for pickled and smoked hams, which are dull. Sales were made of 50 boxes city salted hams at 10¾c, 20 lbs and under, and 500 fresh bellies at 9c. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at about 6½c. Bacon is quiet. Short clear quoted at 8¼c; 7¾c bid and 7¾ asked for long clear, and 25 boxes city sold as high as 8c. Lards is quiet and rather unsettled; 8¼c asked for Western for March, and 8¼c bid. For future delivery, 1,000 tierces for June sold at 9c.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property in Various Places Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., March 15.—During the prevalence of a gale from the south last night, the planing mill known as "Todd's Mill" in this city, caught fire soon after midnight, and was speedily destroyed. It is supposed the building must have been set on fire by sparks from a passing locomotive. The mill was built about three years ago, and with subsequent repairs had cost $23,500, and at the time of the fire belonged to Morris Neustadt, of this city, who had it insured for $2,000. Todd & Son, the lessees, who lost largely in the general destruction, lost 1,500 bushels of wheat and a large quantity of flour and feed by this last visitation, besides their books of account. They had no insurance. A number of other buildings were set on fire by flying cinders, and the residence of Alfred Campbell, six blocks distant, narrowly escaped.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., March 15.—The entire works of the Van Diver Corn Planter Manufacturing Company, in this city, were destroyed by fire to-night, together with their contents, consisting of valuable machinery, a large number of planters in various stages of construction, and a great quantity of material. Thomas' Stove Works and Arthur's Lumber Yard, adjoining, had a narrow escape. The loss is estimated between $40,000 and $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $25,000. The great work house in which the Company had stored its planters for the present season was fortunately saved.

Acquitted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the trial of Dr. J. M. Burch, of Sangamon county, for the killing of George W. Kendall. The facts attending the killing were given in these dispatches at the time, and may be repeated briefly, that Burch was one of a posse called upon to arrest Kendall and his confederates, who were engaged in riotous conduct in the town of Illiopolis. Neither the officer who was endeavoring to make the arrest, nor any of his posse, were armed with a warrant. Burch, called into Kendall's shop, was in a hurry, to halt and surrender, and, upon his refusal to do so, Burch fired a shot and killed him almost instantly. Burch was arrested and gave bail. The killing occurred on May 10, 1873. Dr. Burch is a gentleman of high character, and has the sympathy of his neighbors. The trial has been in progress for four days, and the case was given to the jury to-night, who, after an absence of little over half an hour, brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

THE TREMONT.

A Threatened Danger Averted—The Building Inspected Yesterday by Four Architects, and Pronounced Secure —No Necessity for Blockading the Streets.

The rumor that something was wrong with the new Tremont House was around town on Thursday, but, as inspection showed that only two piers had cracked on the Lake street front, not very much notice was taken. The cracks, however, became fissures by Friday, and the bricks in the piers became brickbats under pressure. This alarmed the mason—Mr. Button—who gave orders to lighten the building by removing from it all the debris on the upper floors. Immediate steps were taken to lift the weight of the building from the two crushed piers, and then the citizens became alarmed. These piers, it will be understood, were in the main section of the Lake street part, and in themselves supported only the heavy ornamental columns on the facade, the weight of the walls resting only partially on them, and partially on the lintels, which, in their turn, were supported by iron columns, pronounced by a jury of immediate danger, but preferred to summon experts, and, therefore, invited Messrs. Burling, Wheelock, Boyington, and Rankin to assist him in forming an opinion. These gentlemen proceeded to the building yesterday, accompanied by Commissioner J. K. Thompson of the Board of Public Works. A careful inspection of the Dearborn street side showed that the piers split by the weight of the building, while one of the lintels had sunk under the strain fully two inches from the horizontal. There was no perceptible torsion of the slender iron columns, but it was plain that they were utterly disproportioned to the weight of the building. It was found that the rear wall of the Lake street front of the building, which stands round a quadrangle, was cracked badly, and, as Mr. Rankin said, was "in a fearful shape indeed." The fissures had not increased in size during the past 24 hours, and two iron columns of a more generous size had been substituted for the piers under the Lake street entrance, so that the experts after a brief consultation reported to the Mayor that the foundations not having settled, there was now no danger of the building falling. By taking out all the piers and substituting iron columns of a proper strength, and bricking them in, the building could be rendered perfectly secure, far more so than it would have been, even had the piers been heavier than Mr. Van Osdel designed.

Chicago people hold the Tremont House in such high esteem, personally and materially, that this will be good news.

The Couch estate have narrowly escaped a heavy misfortune, which a little more information on their part at the outset would have entirely averted. The stately building is now comparatively safe, but if, in "shoring" it up must be annoying to all parties.

WESTERN BUSINESS CAPACITY.

A Former German Resident of Chicago Gets Tripped Up on a Little Banking Scheme in Berlin—A Knock-Down in the Streets of the German Capital.

A Chicago German named Louis Kimmel, having lived in this city long enough to pick up a few ideas peculiar to the locality, has recently got into serious difficulty in Berlin, whither he had returned and associated himself in the banking business with William Dietrichs, formerly of Indianapolis. The author of Mr. Kimmel's troubles is Mr. Frederick Kapp, formerly a lawyer in New York, and a writer of note, but latterly a resident of Berlin, where he has been chosen a member of the German Parliament, into which he was the means of getting Mr. Dietrichs, of Indianapolis, and the other Louis Kimmel, of Chicago. Dietrichs had been, during our civil war, a professional bounty-jumper. For desertion he was sentenced to death by a court-martial, near Indianapolis, in 1864, and had saved his life only by bribing the unfaithful keeper of the arsenal in which he was confined. His portrait was published in the *Detective Monthly*, of which a few numbers appeared in Boston in 1866.

Louis Kimmel lived in Chicago, where he had an emigrant hotel. He made money there, but his reputation was always bad. The police of the Garden City had their eyes on his place as a "shiver" fence. In 1871, after the fire, he went to Berlin and became a stockholder in the Vorschuss-Verein, with Dietrichs. Kapp's enemies say that the chief object of the bank was principally founded by three men, and that their object was decidedly infamous and fraudulent. At any rate, Frederick Kapp having obtained from Chicago information concerning their character, laid it before the Prussian Government, with a request for investigation of the affairs of the new bank, among whose founders were such a suspicious character.

When Kimmel heard of this affair, he flew into a towering passion, and, arming himself with a revolver, he sought Mr. Kapp. He met that gentleman on Leipsicer street, and demanded satisfaction. This meant by impugning his character, Kapp said he would hold no intercourse with Kimmel, whereupon the latter struck him in the face. Kapp resented the blow by knocking Kimmel down, and the friends then separated the two, and took Kimmel into custody. He was sent to the city jail for three days, and the Government has now begun an investigation into the affairs of the Vorschuss-Verein. Dietrichs has deemed it prudent to absent himself from Berlin.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The residence of S. M. Horr, No. 81 South Peoria street, was entered, yesterday noon, and a lady's gold watch, valued at $40, stolen.

Kate Hoffman, of Halsted street, was, yesterday, held in $400 bail, until the 20th, by Justice Daggett, upon the charge of stealing a trunk of clothing from Clara Richards.

The seventh grand soiree of the North Side Pleasure Club will be given, to-morrow evening, at Klare's Hall, No. 70 and 72 North Clark street.

A public meeting will be held, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at Rice & Jackson's Hall. The subject for discussion is Free Speech, Free Press, and Equality before the Law.

The thirteenth annual commencement exercises of Rush Medical College will be held at Central Hall on Thursday evening of this week. A limited number of tickets for free distribution have been left at Mayo's jewelry store.

The Literary Club of the Christian Union, at their rooms, No. 758 Michigan avenue, to-morrow evening, will discuss the question: "*Resolved*, That trades unions are detrimental to society." Vocal and instrumental music, orations, and declamations will vary the exercises.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday, and heard evidence in the case of Anton Kakuska, who was charged with "inattention to duty and lounging on beat." The decision of the Board is reserved.

The annual ball of the Illinois Saint Andrew's Society occurs at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, between Washington and Madison streets, on Thursday evening. Messrs. Robert Clark, Alex. Thomson, A. W. Raffen, Robert Stewart, A. B. McDean, and James Duncan are the Committee.

A male infant, apparently about 2 weeks old, was found under a Polk street sidewalk yesterday afternoon. It is said to be horribly disfigured, having been almost eaten off by rats. The body was taken to a police station to await identification.

A frame cottage, in process of construction at the corner of Indiana and Robey streets, was blown down yesterday noon. The workmen were, fortunately, all at dinner, and no one was injured. The house was the property of Marcus Hoffman. Damage, $500.

Lily Jones, a little girl aged 10 years, strayed away from her home, No. 738 Hubbard street, last Friday morning, and has not been heard of since. She has black eyes, a light complexion, and wore a dark calico dress. Any information concerning her can be left at the Madison Street Station.

Henry Woolf, the young man who has been representing himself as of the firm of Schwab, McQuade & Co., was tried before Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, for obtaining money under false pretences. Five different cases were proved against him, and he was bound over to the Criminal Court under bonds of $2,500.

A man named Stanislaus Heurtevant was arrested on Friday afternoon, by Officers B. F. Brown and Ryan, upon suspicion of being connected with a house-store robbery which was committed in Boston on the 22d of February last. Heurtevant was examined before Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, and held in $5,000 bail for further hearing on the 22d inst.

The billiard-player named Bessunger was notified by young Slosson, last evening, that he would accept his challenge of March 1, and play him a four-ball game, on a standard 6x10 carom table, for $250 a side, the game to be played in any hall, and at any time that billiard player named Bessunger may select. Half of the money has been deposited with Tom Foley. A postal response from the person named Forhan is now in order.

From the list of artesian wells published in THE TRIBUNE on Thursday last those at the Stock Yards were accidentally omitted. The Company have two wells, one of which discharged 600,000 gallons daily when bored, and at present discharges 400,000 gallons during the same time. The Messrs. Higgins bored successfully for water at their pork-house last summer, and a well is now boring at the pork-house of B. P. Hutchinson, which will be finished this spring. All of the wells mentioned are about 1,200 feet in depth.

Donations have been received at the Chicago Public Library since Feb. 22, 1873, as follows: W. F. Poole, 1 volume; C. B. Farwell, 7 volumes; unknown, 1 volume; J. C. Bragdon, 4 volumes; "A Friend," 1 volume; Mrs. Dr. Carr, 54 pamphlets, 47 volumes, and 29 numbers of Illinois papers; William Penn Harbottle, 5 pamphlets; Rufus Blanchard, 1 map of the Northwestern and Middle States; Mrs. E. J. Hill, 6 volumes; Thomas Hoyne, 165 volumes; Adolph Moses, 1 pamphlet; Dr. Huber, 1 volume; Union Publishing Company, 5 volumes; Miss Edith Blande, 1 volume; J. C. Bragdon, 4 volumes; Master Sidney S. Hurlbut, 1 volume.

The trial of the Tom Allen gang of thieves, for robbing the residence of Mr. Rawlin, No. 461 West Harrison street, was resumed yesterday afternoon, before Justices Rhodale and Haines. Additional evidence was offered on both sides. The Justices finally decided that no case had been proved against the prisoners, and they were discharged. Vine and Bridges were sent to jail on the charges from which they were committed on Friday. Collins, Sullivan, and Wallace were immediately rearrested for carrying concealed weapons, and were taken to the Armory. They will be tried before Justice Banyon to-morrow.

There is now no 12 o'clock car on either of the lines of the West Division Street Railway Company, though very many residents of the West Division labor under the mistaken impression that the "last car" leaves at midnight. The wish is father to the thought, and the Company ought to gratify the general convenience to this extent, at least. Until we can have cars every hour through the night, people should certainly be afforded the opportunity of leaving for home as late as 12 o'clock. The South Side Company have set a pattern of accommodation in this respect which they of the West Side ought to follow. If nothing more, let us have a 12 o'clock car on Madison and Randolph streets, is the general appeal of the inhabitants of the West Division.

A curious case, involving the alleged larceny of a Havana lottery ticket that drew a $30,000 prize, recently came up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in New York City, the parties to which were formerly residents of Chicago. Both are Greeks—Kistro Thomas, the complainant, and Manassas Barasse, the defendant. Thomas charges that fifteen months ago, in Chicago, while living in the same room with Barasse, the latter stole from his pocket a Havana lottery ticket that had drawn a $30,000 prize. Barasse, who is in business in New York, admits that he was in Chicago about the time of the larceny, but denies ever having any acquaintance with Thomas. The latter stoutly asserts that Barasse is an old friend of his. Counsel for the prisoner argued that the theft of a lottery ticket is not larceny, and,even if it were, the offense being committed in Illinois, a New York Magistrate had no jurisdiction. Thomas, after he discovered the larceny, telegraphed to Havana and had payment of the ticket stopped. The Greek Consul was requested to send an interpreter, but refused.

CHICAGO'S DOGBERRY.

Police Magistrate Banyon Relieved of His Watch by Pickpockets—The Job Done in a State Street Car—Unseemly Conduct of Augustus—Exclamation of One of His "Friends"—A Subject for the Mayor and Council to Consider.

The Common Council and Mayor Medill having satisfactorily amended the Board of Police, to the incalculable benefit of the city, it is time they turned their attention to another branch of municipal polity, and purified the Police Courts by the removal of such Police Justices as render themselves liable.

There are queer stories afloat about Mr. Augustus Banyon, who was appointed by the Common Council to the position of Police Justice of the South Division, stories which would not look well in print, were they ever committed to paper. Such things, however, are of no particular account, though scarcely consistent with the office of a police magistrate. Everybody in town knows now that Mr. Augustus Banyon was robbed in a South Side car on Friday night. A sudden exposition of sleep, quite unaccountable, came over Mr. Banyon. He seems to have assumed a subconscidity quite foreign to a healthy proboscis, except in severe weather. It is believed from the unsteadiness of Mr. Banyon's gait subsequently that the learned Judge was tipsy. It is not unlikely. He has been tipsy too often to throw any doubt upon the supposition. While bending out his head in the car, an irreverent pickpocket is said to have gone through the bulky Augustus, you know, relieving him of the superfluous weight of a heavy gold watch and chain. To steal is not correct, generally speaking, but in this was palliated by the supposition that Mr. Banyon's locomotive and perpendicular powers were taxed to their utmost limit in conveying his own intestines from any one ward to any others, and that the weight of another drink, considerably less than that of a gold watch, would have proved too much for him. On sobering down to a consciousness of his loss, Mr. Banyon was (his) reparations in his demeanor. He wanted to have the driver search the passengers, and threatened to fine them all for contempt unless they assisted John in his operations. In fact, his behavior was scandalous to many of them. When he left the car he was to be staggered in Bachelor's, on State street, to obtain assistance—whether from his cronies or his bottle is a matter of doubt. Such delicate points must only be hinted at inferentially. Hence it may be supposed that his main object was the bottle. His loss troubled him greatly. That watch had been given him by "his friends and admirers," you understand, and he could not "look them in the face (his) (horrible (sic) lo'exhibition of carelessness)" He faced them, however, in a condition of something else besides carelessness, you know, and told his tale of woe to a crowd of reporters at the Police Court. He told it with much minuteness of detail where none was necessary, and loftily omitted the important acknowledgment of his condition—probably because it was still evident to the most obtuse observer.

It is probable that this narrative would never have been written but for an unlucky expression made use of by Mr. John Lawlor, a gambler, who hastily put mailing-bag, and exclaimed: "Look your watch, did you? Good G—d, how funny. Why, I subscribed $10 to that watch myself."

Nobody knew for certain that the "numerous friends" of Augustus Banyon were pawnbrokers, although from his manner of dealing with that fraternity on different occasions, everybody thought so. Mr. Lawlor is the first gambler to mention his share in the transaction. Perhaps some others, dissatisfied with the healthy fines (small certainly, but, like some small people, healthy, for all that) imposed by Mr. Augustus Banyon, would like to tell a few stories. The demand will be made, by some modern, and immoderate Dogberry. Meanwhile, the Mayor and Common Council might look into the matter.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Charles Temple Dix, conveyancer son of Gov. John A. Dix, of New York, died on the 11th in the City of Dublin, Ireland. He was 35 years of age, and was pursuing his chosen profession of a painter of marine views at the time of his death. His sister was with him.

BOSTON, Mass., March 15.—The Rev. L. A. Grimes, a well-known and esteemed colored Baptist minister, died suddenly last night.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Judge Leavitt, late United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, died at Springfield, Ohio, this morning.

OTTAWA, Canada, March 15.—Donald Robertson, of Queenstown, a prominent railway contractor and shipowner, died yesterday.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Commodore W. K. Latimer, of the United States Navy, died here this morning.

The seventh grand soiree of the North Side Pleasure Club will be given, to-morrow evening, at Klare's Hall, No. 70 and 72 North Clark street.

The Florida Troubles.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A Savannah (Ga.) dispatch says: "The disturbance at Lake City, Fla., reported from there by Col. Wolfe, originated with the Read faction of the Republicans, who failed to secure offices from the Hart Government. The mob threatened to Ku-Klux the present appointees, and fired several volleys into their residences. The United States Marshal, aided by the militia, arrested the ringleaders, who were taken to Jacksonville.

Jail Delivery.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 15.—Four prisoners escaped from the county jail last evening, by knocking down the jailer while he was about to look them up for the night. They are: Albert E. Perry, ex-convict, horse-thief, and burglar; Charles Stanhope, ex-convict and sneak-thief; Sylvester Prime (colored), burglar, and Abraham Beacon. They were awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. The jailer was seriously injured.

Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 15.—Henry Peterson, a farmer, residing two miles northwest of Philo, in this county, was killed by lightning about 9 o'clock this morning. He was driving his team, loaded with corn, from the field to his barn, when the lightning struck him. His off-horse was also killed.

Another Uxoricide.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Charles Clark murdered his wife Catharine, this morning, by striking her with an axe. He was arrested and committed. He denies his guilt, but circumstantial evidence is against him.

MARRIAGES.

STRANGE—YRAGER—March 8, 1873, by the Rev. George L. Wrona, of the First Baptist Church, Mr. Wm. A. Strange and Miss Mary E. Yeager, both of Chicago.

BRACKETT—HUTCHINSON—At the residence of A. W. Paul, 399 Fulton-st., by the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, Mr. Charles E. Brackett and Miss Charly E. Hutchings, both of this city. No cards.

DEATHS.

SANDERS—At 578 State street, Mrs. J. Sanders, wife of John Sanders, plumber.

STEVENSON—March 14, of pneumonia, Anna Maria Louise Stevenson, mother of N. H. and A. F. Stevenson. Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m., from 112 North Clark street.

LIMBERG—Caroline Limberg, wife of A. Limberg, aged 41 years and 4 months.

Funeral on Sunday, March 16, at 2 p. m., from her late residence, 315 West Taylor street.

GROSS—Susan Gross, wife of John L. Gross died March 14, aged 31 years, 3 months, and 5 days.

Funeral of her late residence, 120 South Jefferson-st., 1 o'clock p. m., to-day.

JOHNSON—Cassie B. Johnson, wife of J. Harper Johnson, and daughter of Daniel R. Brant, aged 22 years.

Maryland and Virginia papers please copy.

SKENTELBERY—March 15, in this city, of consumption, Benjamin, son of late Capt. B. Skentelbery, of the Meteian Service, England.

Funeral from Centenary M. E. Church, Monday, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Special car to Rosehill.

West of England papers please copy.

SMITHWICK—March 14, 1873, Ellen Smithwick, aged 21 years; younger daughter of the late John Smithwick, who died Feb. 7, 1873.

Funeral will leave the residence of her parents at 12:15 o'clock, Sunday p. m., for the Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DENTON—On the 15th inst., after a brief illness, at Lyons, N. Y., Mrs. Lucinda Denton, relict of the late Mr. John W. Denton, and mother of Mr. H. B. Denton, of this city.

MURRAY—Of consumption, in Mercy Hospital, on the morning of the 15th inst., Ann Murray, aged 28 years, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Grogan.

He will be buried in Calvary Cemetery, and conveyed by carriages, on the morning of the 17th inst., after a High Mass of requiem sung in St. Bridget's Church. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

May his soul rest in peace. Amen.

☞ Philadelphia and St. Louis papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—Grand Matinee. Benefit of HARRY DEAKIN. The sterling Irish Drama,

ROBERT EMMET.

Introducing a real old-fashioned BARN-DOOR JIG, by the celebrated dancers, Billy Homer, Minnie Kean, and Jennie Quigley (who have kindly volunteered).

PUNKIN PIZE, by Mr. H. E. Hoyt.

To conclude with the comic Irish Drama, HANDY ANDY. Handy Andy (having kindly volunteered), Mr. Jas. A. Heme.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM with board in a private family for two gentlemen.

15 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—A PLEASANT HOME and good board; terms reasonable. References exchanged.

17 SOUTH ANN-ST.—ONE FURNISHED ROOM TO rent suitable for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with or without board.

17 SOUTH UNION-ST.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with board and lodging; and a few day-boarders.

20 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board, fine locality, half block from Madison-st. cars

24 BISHOP COURT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, WITH good board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. House just taken and newly furnished. Good table; desirable location; prices reasonable.

38 NORTH PEORIA-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER of Lake-st.—Accommodation for one or two gentlemen; small family good table.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO FURNISHED front rooms to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and lady, or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

47 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGton and Madison-sts.—Rooms to let, with board, $5 per week.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM TO rent, with board, gas, bath; also single room.

53 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—To rent, with board, one front parlor, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen. Also single rooms. Terms reasonable.

56 JUDD-ST.—FRONT ROOM AND BOARD IN private family, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, at $12 per week.

79 ARBER DEN-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM furnished for two gentlemen.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON-

FINANCIAL.

A N ACCOMPLISHED LADY IS DESIROUS OF establishing a private hospital for ladies, in connection with a medical practitioner; one who would advance the necessary funds. An excellent opportunity for a physician who means business. Address SAGE FEMME, Box 94, P. O., Chicago.

A PURCHASE MONEY PAPER WANTED. CUR-RY & CO., 7 Tribune Building.

A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A NATIONAL bank, with a good business, for sale. Inquire of Third National Bank, Chicago.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, GREAT Western, Home, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania insurance Companies claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

CLAIMS—REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER, CHI-cago Fire, Home, Great Western, Equitable, and Germania Insurance Co.'s claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE NOTE OF $6,500, GILT edge; runs thirteen months. F. A. HRAGG & CO., 62 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, FOR $600 on household goods; will sell at a liberal discount. Address T, 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE $20,000, 10 PER cent on improved property worth $80,000, on the South Side, interest payable semi-annually. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Real Washington-st.

I WANT FROM $5,000 TO $20,000, FOR FOUR OR six months; will give an abundance of good city real estate security, and good rate of interest. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

INSURANCE MONEY OBTAINED, BANKRUPT companies' policies and claims bought. Get my prices before selling. HENRY S. DIETRICH, 77 West Madison.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate at lowest market rates; moderate commissions. FARLEY & SON, Room 19, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ES-tate security. CHANDLER, POMEROY & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; SHORT time paper bought. A. S. PALMER, Jr., 94 Washington-st., Room 12.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND OTHER good collateral securities. LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. M. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 9 per cents. Also, money to loan on miscellaneous bonds, stocks, etc. WILKINSON & PHELPS, Room 17, 146 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN OR near Chicago. W. G. ROBERTSON, 216 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st., Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED LAND, household furniture, pianos, and good collaterals, at No. 152 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED ground, furniture, pianos, etc. Republic and Great Western Insurance claims wanted; will pay the highest prices in cash. D. G. BRYANT, 42 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECUR-ity, in sums of $2,000 or $2,500 and upwards. W. E. FURNESS, Room 16, 103 Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE—WE ARE PREPARED TO EFFECT loans on desirable and outside property, on long or short time, at reasonable rates of interest. J. C. MCCORD & CO., 166 LaSalle-st.

SECURED AND FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL paper bought at Room 9, 188 East Madison-st., by DERRICK & HULBURD, Brokers.

TO LOAN—$20,000 ON ONE OR TWO YEARS, on real estate security. Apply to HUGH A. WHITE, 134 South Clark-st.

TO LOAN—FOR 1 YEAR, $2,500, ON CHICAGO real estate, first mortgage. Address A 58, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE SECURI-ties, in sums from $2,000 to $20,000, at 9 and 10 per cent. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000, $1,800, AND $1,500 ON IMPROVED city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 40 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$1,000 TO $3,000, FOR TWO TO FIVE years. Security given on improved real estate in Wisconsin of five times the value; 10 per cent interest and good commission paid. Address E. L. CASSELS, 86 Canalport-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PARTY WITH $10,000 cash to take an interest in a real estate investment with the subscriber, which will pay very largely, as can be demonstrated upon investigation. Address, with real name and references (agents need not reply), V 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,000 ON GOOD IMPROVED CITY real estate, for a term of three years, subject to option. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 83 Central Union Block, Madison and Market-sts.

WE CAN MAKE SEVERAL LOANS IN SUMS of $1,000 to $5,000, on good city property, without delay. MCKINNON & MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $500 FOR SIX MONTHS; well secured. Address B. D. HELM, care of G. S. Moore, 75 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$6,000 ON A SECOND MORTGAGE ON inside property; good security; will pay 15 per cent for one year to first-class party. Address L 97, Tribune office.

$100,000—LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CHI-cago and suburban real estate at 7 to 10 per cent, and commissions; also notes, bonds, mortgages, commercial paper, etc. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 85 Clark-st.

MUSICAL.

A N EXTRA FINE TONED PIANO TO RENT. AP-ply at 865 West Washington-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND OR-ganettes, in good order, always in transportation. F. C. LIGHTE & CO., 174 and 176 State-st., opposite the new Palmer House.

AS I INTEND SHORTLY TO MOVE DOWN TOWN, I offer my present stock of first-class at extremely low figures. Parties who desire to purchase a first-class piano, at the lowest market price, should call upon G. C. KNOPFEL, 230 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GILBERT, DEMI-grand piano, for a good lot. May be seen at 833 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HALLET & DAVIS piano, at $250; a bargain, as parties are leaving city. Address A 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A SEVEN-octave Chickering piano, for $300 cash; or will rent the same, if not sold, for $7 per month. 787 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A FINE OCTAVE Hallet piano. Can be seen or to rent. Call or address 176 Third-av. up stairs in front.

LOW PRICES—A MATCHLESS ORGAN AND NEW instruments, are worth examining before purchasing new. 500 second-hand Organs and Pianos for sale. Illustrated circulars free. LYON & HEALY, 162 State-st.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE or rent, at lowest prices in the city, and on the best terms. Be sure and call before purchasing. N. GOOLD & SON, Cottage Grove-av.

ONE OF HALLETT & DAVIS' BEST PIANOS FOR sale, cheap. F. C. LIGHTE & CO., 174 and 176 State-st.

PIPE ORGAN FOR SALE, 8 STOPS AND PEDALS, handsome case; suitable for lodge, parlor, or small church. LYON & HEALY, 162 State-st.

SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE; 6½-OCTAVE; New York make; price, $175. N. GOOLD & SON, 13 Cottage Grove-av.

THE BEST BARGAINS IN PIANOS WILL AT present be found at KNOPFEL'S Music Store, 230 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-second-st. Piano to rent.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO OF EMANUEL BRUNSWICK'S billiard tables; have been in use less than one year. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at 169 West Madison-st. JONES & CO.

FOR SALE—BELOW COST; OVER 100 PAIRS OF new glazed sash, 9x14 and 10x12. Must be sold before Wednesday for want of room. Inquire at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP: A QUARTO NOVELTY Printing press, nearly new. Apply to or address J. H. BOND, 122 Noble-st.

FOR SALE—THREE GOOD SAFES REMAINING, and for sale very cheap at 52 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE LIBRARY IN THE 8 following works, viz.:

10 volumes Chambers' Encyclopædia, beautifully bound in Morocco, for $25.

Circle of Sciences, 70 numbers complete, unbound, for $10.

The Pictorial Gallery of Art, 36 numbers complete, unbound, for $13.

Applied at Room 3, up stairs, 143 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW VERY FINE, LIGHT BRAHMA chickens, 1 year old; from freshly imported stock, costing $25 each. For sale in numbers to suit, at $5 each. Also, eggs for hatching, at $2 per dozen, securely packed. MARTIN, with Dickson & Cooper, 173 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET FROM NEW York to Liverpool by White Star Line for a lady; for sale cheap. Address A 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WATCH DOG, MIXED BULL AND mastiff. Address G. W. JONES, 257 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 8 BARREL ICE BOX, COUNTER, saloon tables, and chairs. All to be seen at 488 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE, JURGENSEN gold watch, Chas. F. Jacots, 4 seconds watch; 3 ladies' watches; 4 gold opera chains, diamond rings and pins. Also, office safe. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES, from 300 to 1,000 diameters. JOHN PHILIPS, optician and oculist. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—A FEW field cases United States Surgical instruments, and a few volumes of surgical works. Apply GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 166 and 167 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BARBER'S POLE, 14 FEET HIGH, A nice one. B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 9, Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS 1 AND 2 years old, for $3 a trio, or $1.50 a piece. Apply at 359 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED HALL'S SAFE, nearly new; also, office desks and 100 feet of office railing, cheap. FARLEY & CO., 40 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLE SUGAR—IN BRICKS, SMALL cakes, and granulated. Country orders promptly filled by GEO. J. STENSON, 115 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT WHITE SILK DRESS, on train, and trimmings. Address W 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 572 WEST HARRISON-ST., D 14x22, to be moved; $80. F. W. YOUNG, northeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG FAWN; price, $25. Apply at 43 Winchester-av.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND TUFTS ELEVA-tor, nearly as good as new. Apply to J. McADAMS, now putting in the passenger elevator at the Sherman House, corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BLACK-WALNUT CASH-ier's desk, cheap. Inquire at 157 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—COUNTERS AND gas fixtures. Also will rent our present store. HOTCH-KIN, PALMER & CO., 253 State-st.

FOR SALE—A BANKER'S COUNTER, WITH glass railing, door, etc.; very cheap. L. C. KEEL-ER, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL BOAT; FULL CA-pacity; stone deck; in complete running order, at a great bargain. G. P. RAY, 30 Bricker-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT SHELVING, AS good as new, with different compartments for bottles, &c., suitable for a grocery or liquor store. Can be seen at 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW DESK, AT A BARGAIN. Call at 128 South Clark-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD CABINET BENCH. Apply at 184 South Green-st.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES, AND STORE TO RENT, at 59 East Harrison-st. CHAPIN BROS.

FOR SALE—EIGHT NEW MILCH COWS, WITH calves; also 8 fine young horses; can be seen at 193 Milwaukee-av. Inquire for owner. O. A. ANDERSON.

FOR SALE—BY MOORE & BAKER, 92 SOUTH Water-st., 27 feet black walnut counter, in sections, to match, first-class work, nearly new; will sell at about half cost; suitable for drug, jewelry, and sample stores.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE SHELVING, NEARLY new, put up in sections, in good shape to move, suitable for grocery, queensware, or general stock; office desk, safe, and nickel show case, 5 foot. Call at 168 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 12-FOOT BAR ROOM COUN-ter; also black walnut desk and one 6-gallon Packer's ice cream freezer. Basement 871 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PART OR WHOLE OF ONE QUARTER cask Hennessy brandy, 14 years old, in bond or duty paid. Address ALPHA, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FIXTURES COM-plete, bottles, etc., for a drug store; also some stock if wanted. 940 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BRYANT & STRATTON'S scholarship. Call at 187 Fifth-av., Room 10.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—4 BARRELS OLD Bourbon whisky. Address 612 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BREECHLOADER, FIRST-CLASS, almost new, English made, pin-fire. Price low. Address U 32, Tribune office.

100 BARRELS POP CORN FOR SALE, ON THE ear or shelled, in quantities to suit. Call at 87 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 to invest in a flourishing manufacturing business; none other need apply. Call at 15, 16, and 17 North Jefferson-st., fourth floor.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CAPITAL TO increase manufactury of the portable show-case, which can be sent to country four or six in a box, without breakage. Inquire at 497 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT SOME PERSON TO join me in the drug business, either active or silent; have been in the business, both wholesale and retail, 20 years; the best reference given; capital required, about $3,000. Address U 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF $3,000 to take a half interest in an established business that will pay large profits. Address A 67, Tribune office, for three days.

PARTNER WANTED—$40,000—AN ACTIVE PART-ner in New York, for the lard oil pressing and refining factorage; domestic and export trade; facilities and acquaintance established; business of long standing; associating with equal capital, and to take place of retiring partner. Connections with a Western house preferred, backing by "special" a good business man as above. None but principals need address. Box 1812, New York.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN lately from Paris, being engaged in the importation business, and having agencies of retail articles, wants an active partner with about $10,000 in ready money. V 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD PAYING BUSI-ness already well established; must have from $800 to $1,000; none need apply unless with an unexceptionable character, and mean business. Address F 90, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200, IN AN ESTAB-lished stair-building shop having a good run of trade. Apply at No. 164 South Clinton-st., Monday.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH about $15,000, to engage in a wholesale liquor business, long and well established; would be willing to sell out or to incorporate in the co-partnership articles a guarantee of 33 per cent net profit; references given and required. Address Q 38, Tribune office, giving full name and residence.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE BEST paying businesses in this city; capital required, from $1,500 to $2,500; will guarantee him 40 per cent on amount invested in good cash business; no paper taken; party must be capable of keeping books preferred. Inquire 123 North Green-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A BOARDING AND Sale Stable. Call at 621 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LIGHT PROFITABLE manufacturing business, profits large. Inquire at 306 West Randolph-st. J. LEWISON.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY WITH A FEW hundred dollars to take an established, legitimate business. Answers must state what kind of business and where interview may be had. Address D 58, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500 OR $3,000 TO develop a fruit farm in Southern Illinois. A large lot of strawberries now on the place. For further information apply to L. BRIGGER, 85 South Union-st. Call in the evening after working hours.

PARTNER WANTED—TO GO IN SALOON BUSI-ness; by one of experience, on wines, liquors, and beer tables, &c., for sale cheap. 261 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $2,000, TO take an interest in a legitimate manufacturing business. Only those who mean business need apply. Address O 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE LIVE STOCK AND commission business, and who can furnish an equal amount of capital, from $25,000 to $30,000. Also, one desiring a clerkship or agency need apply. Address LIVE-STOCK, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE HOTEL BUSINESS. Have one of the best located hotels on the South Side, to be done about 1st of May. Apply to S. W. PEASE, 155 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—$2,000—A GOOD BOOK-keeper, with above capital, to take a one-third interest in a profitable business by calling Monday morning or evening at 632 Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, FOR the furniture business, in which the advertiser has had 20 years' successful experience, but by loss from fire requires more capital. A 1 references given and required. Good business and good opening. Apply Monday at office of Mr. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A RELIABLE BUSINESS man with from $5,000 to $10,000 in a first-class paying business that is now run by a party who will bear strict investigation. Call at Room 3, Republic Life Insurance Building, between 12 and 2 o'clock Monday. G. E. R.

PARTNER WANTED — EITHER ACTIVE OR special, with $20,000, in the profitable business of manufacturing business in the West; 20 per cent per annum guaranteed; 100 per cent will probably be made. Address U 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CASH IN A manufacturing enterprise, increasing rapidly in profit and extent. Apply to S. J. POWERS, Attorney, 97 Otis Building, corner State and Madison-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—A TINNER WITH $500 TO $1,000 can become partner in an established business. Money not wanted at present. L 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER with experience and about $3,000, in good paying dry goods business on West Side. Address T 80, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000 TO join vinegar factory in starting a nice retail tea store on the South Side; best location in city. Address S, care Carrier 2.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $400 TO $500, and willing to work, to join me in my business, which is a legitimate manufacturing one, already doing well, but need more capital. Address U 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH MODERATE CAP-ital to join advertiser in lumber and shingle commission trade in this city; a rare chance for a man with connection already established. Address V 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SILENT, WITH from $2,000 to $5,000; business legitimate, profits certain; no dead stock to carry; references given and required. Address V 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BUSI-ness with a good established trade; must be an active man with $3,500. Address S 89, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 TO engage in a safe and lucrative business; profits ample; good references given and required. Address V 98, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY ROMAN Catholic of general business experience with $800 or upwards, and full proof of his strict honesty and responsibility, with some elderly person with means surrounding proofs of honesty, &c., either in business or wishing to engage in it. Address G 22, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE PERSON ON WEST SIDE, who has a pair of new boots and chrome, left with them Wednesday night, please receive reward by addressing CIRCUS, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—MEDICAL STUDENT, YOU CAN purchase the surgical instruments wanted, cheap, at the GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 166 and 167 East Lake-st.

PERSONAL—MADEMOISELLE CONFIDENTIAL, please write again. Address as before. State when I can see you. C. J. E.

PERSONAL—WILL MISS LIZZY CARBERRY please call at 1128 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—HOME. MEET ME TO-NIGHT AT same place and same time. MR. GOOD WALKER.

PERSONAL—THE PIANO PUPILS AND FRIENDS of Grace Fielding will find her at 629 West Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—WILL CHARLES DUTTON PLEASE call at 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st., important business.

PERSONAL—T. WILL GO TO ST. LOUIS IN TEN days. Anything to send to 3436? If so, let me know at once. Address Q 87, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. ANNIE BANFORD WILL call at 710 West Monroe-st., she will hear of something to her advantage. Mrs. GEORGE A. GATES.

PERSONAL—A SOCIABLE EASTERN GENTLE-man, in good position, wishes to form the acquaintance of a few ladies of refinement. Address V 93, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL YOUNG LADIES WHO TOOK Madison-st. car at the Academy, yesterday afternoon, please address V 87, Tribune office?

PERSONAL—WILL NELLIE STEVENS, FORMERLY of 497 State-st., meet an old friend corner Harrison-st. and Wabash-av. to-day at 3 p. m. sharp? HARRY.

PERSONAL—ANNEKE JANS, BOGARDUS—THE heirs of SILAS, TYS Baas Webber, and Wintje Sybrant Brower, are requested to meet at Burke's Hotel on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock (punctually), for the purpose of asserting their portion of the immense estate due them in Holland. By order of the Committee.

PERSONAL—CAL AND LOU, WABASH-AV., walk Saturd.y afternoon. Would it be agreeable to bring a friend with me Friday night? Drop a note to E L C, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A VALUABLE PAPER ADDRESSED to D C J, found in Room 3, 129 West Randolph-st. Call and get proper fee.

PERSONAL—MARY, WHO FORMERLY LIVED with Mrs. Ainsworth, on East Indiana-st., please call at 127 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

PERSONAL—"MAUD LORD'S SEAGE"—WILL the lady who received a card last Sunday night be there this evening? SAM.

PERSONAL—TO MY KIND FRIENDS, I RETURN my thanks for the kindness rendered to my family during our late bereavements. SPENCER PICKETT, Englewood, Ill., March 15, 1873.

PERSONAL—IF MR. MARVIN H. BOVEE IS IN the city, please call on T. B. BOYD, 189 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL—MRS. G. P. E. C. FORMERLY MRS. E. M., meet an old friend Wednesday; same place and time.

PERSONAL—I HAD NO CHANCE TO SPEAK to you. Couldn't come last time. How will Monday evening do at old place? Let me know. 56.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GER-man drug clerk, who writes and speaks English well. Apply to E. S. CARTER, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMEN. A. M. GILBERT & CO., 28 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN FOR A TEA, coffee, and spice wagon; must have a good connection among grocers and well acquainted with the trade. Address V 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—LUMBER SALESMEN TO TRAVEL. Address, stating experience and salary, R 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A GRAIN AND FLOUR COMMIS-sion house, a first-class man who can influence business. Address, with reference, Q 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN AS COLLECTOR and salesman in a wholesale liquor store, he must be well acquainted with the city trade. Address G 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN ACQUAINTED WITH city trade, on salary. Address F 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 GOOD STREET SALESMEN; GOOD wages and commission; no money required as a deposit, but reference indispensable. Apply personally or by letter, to HOWARD, WHITE & CROWELL, printers, Board of Trade Building.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN HO-tel; must have some money. Address V 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE NO. 1 RETAIL CLOTHING SALES-man, who has a large city acquaintance and has his trade thoroughly established and can control it. None others need apply. Address, by letter, to MERCHANT, 45 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK. APPLY IN OWN handwriting, stating references and salary expected. Address E 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CLOTHING SALESMAN; none need apply who are not first-class men and understand their business. Inquire on Wednesday morning at 248 South Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SIX FIRST-CLASS carriage trimmers. None others need apply. STUDEBAKER BROS. Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—WOOD-ENGRAVER—A STEADY SIT-uation and good wages to right man. Address J. G. HARRIS & CO., 418 North Second-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—2 GOOD SILVER-PLATERS ON CAR-riage work. None but good workmen need apply. A. H. SAWKINS, corner of Eleventh-st. and Indiana-av., Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NO. 1 CARRIAGE-trimmer, steady work and good pay. Address FRANK GERARD, Lincoln, Ill., Box 67.

WANTED—COMPOSITOR FOR NEWS WORK; steady job. Address, giving references as to sobriety, etc., Norwood Press, Norwood Park.

WANTED—FIVE LATHERS AT ARCADE BUILD-ing, on Clark-st., near Madison, Monday morning.

WANTED—A SOBER JOB PRINTER. APPLY IN person to the foreman of the Advocate Steam Printing House, 115 Block Manufactory, Racine, Wis. A. C. SANDFORD, Proprietor.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-BODY varnishers. HALL & BARTLETT, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—LOCKSMITHS. APPLY AT EVANS & CO.'S, 261 East Madison-st.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS. Apply to Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company., 77 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH PRIN-ter, man or boy. Call to-day, or Monday, at 95 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—TEN CARPENTERS FOR FINISHING. Apply to WARD, STEVENS & CO., Contractors and Builders, 234, 236, and 238 State-st., before 7 a. m., Monday.

WANTED—TWELVE FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTER-ers. Apply Monday morning, to A. L. HALE & BRO., 10 to 16 Canal-st.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN GORDON PRESS; MUST be able to set type ready. Apply at 631 Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PHOTOGRAPHER; STEADY work. Call from 10 to 12 Monday, 481 South Halsted.

WANTED—PRINTERS, MONDAY MORNING. B. S. MILLS, Nineteenth-st., between State and Butterfield.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH'S HELPER AT 44 Pa-cific-av.

WANTED—20 PAINTERS, ON BLOCK CORNER Rush and Ohio-sts. SMITH & EDWARDS.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS HARNESS MAKERS Good permanent employment. Apply to T. G. CUSACK, 201 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH HELPERS AND PAINT-ers 8 o'clock, Monday morning. MILLAR & PAR-SONS, 33 Market-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS COAT PRESSERS; steady work. 515 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—FOUR CARPENTERS CORNER WA-bash-av. and Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HANDS ON PICTURE-frame mouldings, at 252 Twentieth-st.

WANTED—VINEGAR! VINEGAR!!—AN EX-perienced man to run a vinegar factory. Apply in rear of 644 Hubbard-st., with reference.

WANTED—HALF DOZEN GOOD UPHOLSTERS; good wages; inquire of H. & M. HEYBERGER, 252 State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AT THE JOB PRINT-ing business; one who understands London presses preferred, at the Lake-st. Printing Company, 132 and 134 East Lake-st.

WANTED—6 CABINETMAKERS THAT UNDER-stand chair making; steady work and good pay. 87 West Lake-st.

Coachmen. Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS TAK-ing care of a trotting horse and washing buggies. One man to handle iron. Apply at Springer Iron Yard, 18 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—AT THE SHIPLEY & HARRISS TEA house, 246 Blue Island-av., a first-class salesman for the city; delivering wagon ready for the right man. Must bring city reference.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and garden. Apply to MILLARD & DECKER, Room 3, Republic Life Building.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, MUST BE COMPE-tent and have had experience in Chicago; Scandinavian preferred. Address F 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—COACHMAN. ONE WHO UNDER-stands his business and willing to make himself useful about the house; references required from last place. Apply at 114 Calumet-av.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND LAUNDRESS—Man and wife having experience and well recommended. Address Q 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER—ONE ACCUSTOMED to handling coal, stone and blinds. Apply early Monday morning, at 261 South Canal-st.

WANTED — COACHMEN'S EXCHANGE — WE have prepared a register which is open and free, wherein any one wishing to hire a coachman, or any one looking for a situation, may register their wants and save time, without expense. SHORT & BRAYTON, 161 East Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GROCERY salesmen who have a good trade. No others need answer. Address, with references, O 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF FAMILY horse, and make himself generally useful. Apply at 58 Central Union Block, northwest corner Madison-st. and Market.

WANTED—AN OFFICE-BOY, FROM 12 TO 15 years of age, who lives with his parents; honest, tidy, and industrious; salary, for the present, $3.50 per week. Address, with references, Y 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 BOYS, 14 TO 17 YEARS OLD, TO work at blacksmithing; must be steady and steady. Those who have worked at the business preferred; early Monday. 211 and 213 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A MAN WELL ACQUAINTED WITH the wholesale liquor dealers in city to solicit orders and deliver goods; to the right man a permanent situation and good salary. Call on or address R. ROSS, 7, No. 70 LaSalle-st., or call between 5 and 6 o'clock Monday p. m.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG man to take care of horse and work in garden; must be a careful driver. Address P. O. Box 81.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN TO REPRE-sent a subdivision near Humboldt Park in doing outside work. Must have strong experience in handling real estate. R 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD HOMES AND HIGH WAGES for German and Scandinavian girls at 97 Randolph-st., Room 8.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR FOR a first-class advertising medium. Address L 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN NOT AFRAID OF work; one acquainted with the hat trade preferred; must come well recommended. Call early Monday morning at 153½ West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO GENERAL OFFICE work. Address, with handwriting, L 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN AND WIFE to take charge of a farm near Chicago. None need apply unless they can give evidence of temperance, industry, ability to take care of stock, and general knowledge of farming. HENRY S. MONROE, No. 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN IN KITCHEN, AND BOY IN restaurant. Apply to JOHN STEPHENS, Restaurant, Richards Yards, on State-st., near Twenty-second.

WANTED—A STRONG ACTIVE BOY WHO speaks English and German, one acquainted with the paint and oil trade preferred. Apply at 50 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM NEAR the city, by the month; only practical men need call. J. C. McCORD & CO., 166 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WASH WINDOWS; ALSO a good washer woman. Central Hotel, Market-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A YOUNG MAN OF AM-bition. Call at 166 South Clark-st., up-stairs, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS IN OWN handwriting L 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS, $1.30 PER CORD; 15 farm hands; 2,000 laborers and mechanics for Texas Pacific. ANGELL & COAKER, Agents, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—CANVASSER, AN ACTIVE MAN, with good address, for the city. Address V 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN FOR CITY AND COUN-try. Call early on Monday, with a dollar or two, and secure a good chance. Room 8, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BOY 12 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE. J. G. FINCH & CO., 70 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR INDIANA and Ohio; also, 25 Scandinavian farm-hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS, FOR PRIVATE FAMI-lies (Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, and Germans); cooks, nurse-girls, general housework. New Intelligence office, at Mrs. DOSKE'S, 89 Milwaukee-av. Parties wishing to obtain such, can do so by applying at 89 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework—a neat, tidy girl, and one who has had experience. Apply at 1085 Michigan-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED — COMPETENT COOK WITH GOOD references in a private family. 617 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK IN PRIVATE family. Call at 76 Twenty-sixth-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply on Monday at 419 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of two. Apply at 34 Western-av., near Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework. 1473 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work; also a boy to wait on table. Apply at 64 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, GERMAN OR SCAN-dinavian girl, who speaks English and understands cooking, washing, ironing, and general housework. Apply on Monday at 627 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT WILLING GIRL TO DO general housework and assist in taking care of baby, in a small family. Call at 780 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE AND STEADY GIRL for general housework. Good wages and permanent position. Apply Monday or Tuesday at 844 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be a good cook, tidy girl, and one who understands cooking well, required. Apply at 287 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 1171 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work, at 548 Hubbard-st. No Irish.

WANTED—COOKS, AND ALL KINDS OF GOOD house girls, at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 202 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A GOOD IRONER, DINING-ROOM girl, and ball-boy, at Bishop Court Hotel, 511 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE CHAMBER GIRL FOR private boarding house; must be accustomed to waiting on table. 748 Michigan-av.

WANTED—778 MICHIGAN-AV.—A THOROUGHLY competent American or German girl to cook, wash, and iron and take care of the kitchen and dining-room. Good wages.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, 14 OR 15 YEARS OLD, to assist at general housework. Call at 59 Throop-st.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL WHO HAS HAD EX-perience with children. German preferred. Must give the best of references. Inquire at 1022 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 818 West Washington-st.

WANTED—2 DINING-ROOM GIRLS AT THE ST. Denis, 97 and 99 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 1048 Michigan-av. German preferred.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRI-vate boarding house; reference required. Apply at No. 14 Ward-place.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A baby, and who can assist at second work. Apply, between 9 and 13 Monday, at 623 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBER work. Apply at 10 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work of small family; good wages paid. Apply Monday at 1356 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A

REAL ESTATE.

The Movement to the Suburbs, and Its Causes.

Active Speculation in Suburban Lands---A Great Rise in Prices.

Present and Former Prices Along the Blue Island Ridge.

A Proposed Lincoln Park Hotel---The North Shore Drive---North State Street.

Important Transaction in State Street Business Property.

Transfers for the Week.

The characteristic feature of real estate business this spring is the active speculation and investment in suburban lands. Spring always draws people from the densely-populated districts of the city toward the country; but this spring several circumstances have conspired to give an unusual impulse to the movement. The fire of 1871 not only destroyed the homes of a very considerable proportion of our entire resident population, but the consequent encroachments of business on residence quarters that were untouched by the fire turned a much larger proportion of the people out of their homes, and suddenly broke up neighborhood associations that will never be re-established. In no large city was there ever so large a portion of the population turned loose to find new homes in the same city. Last year, the attention and capital of all that large and wealthy class who owned business property was absorbed in the rebuilding of business houses destroyed by the fire, and in remodeling that which was not destroyed, to meet the demands of business. This paramount necessity having been met, their attention is now turned to the selection of new homes. Three prominent arguments combine to draw these people to the suburbs more strongly than under ordinary circumstances. *First*, they are not only buy cheaper homes, but the percentage of advance in values of the property is likely to be three times as great in almost any quarter of the suburbs as it is in any of the present residence quarters of the interior portion of the city, and, as they must now make new neighborhood acquaintances anyhow, a large proportion of even our oldest citizens are "on the move." *Second*, The experience of the fire of 1871 impressed upon their minds, as well as on those of new-comers, a dread of being waked up some night from fancied security to fly for their lives, leaving to destruction all the home surroundings, the houses, the furniture, the books, pictures, and other objects that are more valuable by reason of associated memories than ten times their money value. *Third*, The great increase in the cost of owning and maintaining houses within the legal limits of the city, where the average rate of taxation has been increased nearly 50 per cent within the last year by the building of public buildings and various other items of increase in the expense of the City Government, which the residents outside the city boundary escape, and yet enjoy nearly the same advantages as those who live inside and pay all the expense. To all men who are looking for new house these are important considerations, and have, doubtless, exercised a great influence in stimulating the movement of suburban property within the past few months. But the speculative activity in suburban property induced by these causes is not only great now, but bids fair to increase as the spring advances. Whether it has not already got to a point where prudent people must begin to doubt the stability of prices, is a question which every one must answer for himself after a careful comparison of present prices of suburban property with the prices of the same property a year or even six months ago.

Suburban property in every direction five or six miles from the Court-House has within a week or two felt the influence of the circumstances above enumerated, but the speculative activity is greatest on two or three narrow lines radiating outward from the city. One of these we referred to last Sunday as including the property between Wabash av, Michigan av, Randolph and Washington streets beyond Central Park, and from the new city limits northwestward to include the land recently made accessible by the construction of new railroads a mile or two beyond the new Northwestern car-shops. Another one of equal magnitude, and exhibiting influences of even a greater rise in prices, extends along

THE BLUE ISLAND RIDGE,

from Englewood southwestward nearly to the Town of Blue Island, and including property on that line thirteen or fourteen miles from the Court-House. The activity in which there is the greatest speculative activity now lies parallel with the Rock Island Railroad (mainly west of it) all the way from Englewood to Blue Island, and is about nine miles long by, say, two miles wide. The most important nucleus of population and improvement in this district is at

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

where there is a population of about 800 persons resident within a radius of about one mile from the centre of that suburban town at the junction of Tracy and Prospect avenues, which centre is a quarter of a mile west of the crossing of the Rock Island and the C., C. & I. O. Railroads.

THE RANGE OF PRICES

within the mile radius from the centre, as above described, is from $10 and $15 per front foot for lots 150 feet deep, to $20 and $25 per front foot for lots 150 feet deep, to $20 and $30 per front foot in the groves and on the ridges, where the great majority of the residences are situated. This is the highest-priced land within a radius of three or four miles. In this direction from there the prices of land are lower in proportion to distance. The range of prices and the extent of the recent advances in them may be approximated by the following instances of sales, out of many similar ones that have taken place within the last three weeks:

Eleven town lots, of about one acre each, situated on the ridge in Morgan Park Subdivision, one-half to three-quarters of a mile south-west of the centre * at the junction of Tracy and Prospect avenues, were sold this week (including a house worth $5,000) for $22,000.

Thirteen blocks, comprising sixty acres in Morgan Avenue Subdivision, three-quarters of a mile south of the "centre," have recently been sold for $36,778. This sixty acres is part of 1,400 acres bought three years ago by the Blue Island Land Company at $100 per acre.

A tract of forty acres half a mile directly west from the crossing of the Rock Island and the Great Eastern Railroads were sold within the last ten days at $900 per acre. Two thirty acre tracts next south of those were sold for $600 per acre. The price at which the latter was held last fall was $300 per acre, or just one-half of what it has recently sold for.

One hundred and sixty acres in the N. W. ¼ of Section 18, Town of Calumet, being one mile west of Washington Heights Station, on the Rock Island Railroad, was sold last fall for $300 per acre. Since then it has been sold three times, and each time at a large advance. The last sale (made last week) was at $1,000 per acre for the whole 160 acres.

A tract of 240 acres, in Section 13, in the Town of Worth, being one mile west of Morgan Park, at Washington Heights, was sold within a few days at $400 per acre. The same tract was sold last fall for $200 per acre.

A tract of eighty acres, next southeast of the above, was sold, within the last ten days, for $600 per acre. Last fall, it was sold for $300 per acre.

The Blue Island Land Company bought, in 1867, among other property in the same vicinity, a tract of eighty acres adjoining the Rock Island Railroad and south of the crossing of the Great Eastern (C., C & I. C.) Railroad for $50 per acre. About two years ago they got a station established, and built a depot in the northwest corner of the tract. Since then they have erected about a dozen houses and sold off the north thirty acres in town lots at from $200 to $500 each. The south fifty acres they have just sold at $650 per acre, or eleven times what they paid for it six years ago.

On Tuesday last, the whole of Section 35, in the Town of Lake, being about three miles northwest of Washington Heights and three miles southwest from Englewood, was sold at $309 per acre for the whole 640 acres.

A tract of 120 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 29, three miles south of the crossing of the Rock Island and C., C. & I. C. Railroads was sold, a few days ago, for $2.25 per acre.

The foregoing instances show that the average rise in prices of land within two miles of Washington Heights Station, on the Rock Island Road, is near 100 per cent since last summer. For the land on the west side of the railroad, and within a mile in that direction, the rise has been in some instances over 100 per cent, while east of the railroad it has not been so much.

A SPECULATIVE VENTURE.

During the closing days of last month, a young gentleman purchased, of a real estate agent in this city, 160 acres (N. W. Sec. 12, 37, 13,) for $32,000, of which he was to pay $10,000 down. Of this last sum he was only able to pay $1,000, but was given thirty days to secure the remaining $9,000. At the end of fifteen days he had sold the land for $48,000, thus making $16,000 in fifteen days, with but $1,000. Nor was this all, for in two days afterward he was offered $8,000 advance on this, which would have netted him, had he not sold too soon, $34,000.

AUBURN.

A new station called Auburn has recently been established on the Rock Island Railroad, about half a mile south of the Normal School at Englewood. A tract of 160 acres on the west side of the railroad has been subdivided into lots, an ornamental depot has been erected, and the owners of the tract are making arrangements to build ten to twelve good residences there this spring, and are preparing to set out about 2,000 trees along the street lines.

SOUTH WESTWARD.

A tract of twenty acres in the S. W. ¼ of Section 32, Town of Cicero, being 2½ miles southwest of Douglas Park and 5 miles from the Court-House, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, was sold a few days since at $1,000 per acre.

THE LAKE SHORE DRIVE.

The Lake Shore drive, as the public are well aware, now extends the whole length of Lincoln Park, a distance of one and a half miles. During the summer it will be constructed 200 feet wide from North avenue south to the mouth of Pine street, near Chicago avenue (Water-Works). From the Park north, a solid, excellent road-bed has been constructed all the way to Lake View avenue, which is paralleled in Ogden place, three blocks north, one half mile to its intersection with the lake shore, and thence north to the old Lake View House, a distance of one and a quarter miles, which was completed late last autumn, twenty feet wide. This is a part of the proposed 200 feet drive and park-way to be constructed to the north end of the town of Lake View, which is a distance of five miles. It will ultimately be built from thence to Evanston. The citizens along the whole line are alive to its importance, and active in their movements towards its speedy consummation. Work will doubtless soon begin on the south end, as all parties are about ready to co-operate.

The property-owners along the lake shore are interesting themselves in the enterprise, and will build it at their own expense. The plan contemplates two road-beds of 50 feet each, with a park-way in the middle 100 feet wide, which will make it, when completed, not only the finest drive-way in the country, but in the world. There will be not only the broad expanse of water, always grateful to the eye, but a constantly moving panorama of all the commerce that comes into and goes out from this port.

PRICES.

The highest prices asked for ground anywhere a few blocks north of Lincoln Park are about $100 per foot.

Only a half mile north of the locality referred to, property is selling at from $70 to $75 per foot. The drive will practically extend to the heart of the city, for the citizens of the North Side, co-operating with the Council and Board of Public Works, will extend the drive, to be 150 feet wide from the terminus on Pine street, the point to which the Park Commissioners will build it, south to Indiana street. It is expected that this will be done the coming summer. We may expect, therefore, during the pleasant days of the coming summer to be able to drive from Indiana street along the water's edge, as far north as the Marine Hospital, a distance of five and one-half miles, and by next spring to Evanston, a distance of twelve miles.

NORTH STATE STREET.

Another great improvement for the North Side, which will be done during the summer, is the widening of State street, from Chicago avenue to Lincoln Park. It will be made 100 feet wide between these two points. The Council have passed the necessary ordinance, and it is expected the work will soon commence.

A PROPOSED LINCOLN PARK HOTEL.

Some of the property-owners interested have a project on foot for building a $200,000 hotel on Franklin street, just north of Sophia street, fronting Lincoln Park. We have now more business hotels under way than are likely to pay interest on the money invested in them for a year or two after they are completed, and it would seem scarcely possible to find capitalists willing to invest in another hotel with the present prospect of the hotel business being overdone. The proposed Lincoln Park Hotel would, however, be likely to succeed when the more expensive ones in the business quarter would not. The proposed site is one of the most attractive about the city. The windows of every floor in the building would command an unobstructed view of the whole improved portion of Lincoln Park, and also of the lake beyond. The lot which the owners propose to put in as part of the capital stock has 200 feet east front on Franklin street, and extends through 200 feet to Clark street, so that the Clark street horse cars would take the guests to the door of the west front. If one is going to live in a hotel at all, there is no spot about Chicago where a tired man could go so easily to smoke his summer evening cigar as on the east front of such a hotel, with the Park at his feet, and the lake, with its procession of white sails, beyond.

THE NEW TREMONT HOUSE.

So much has been said about the Sherman, the Palmer, the "Grand" Pacific, and the "grand" everything else in town, that comparatively few people are aware that on the site of the old Tremont House a hotel has been nearly completed, which is, without exception, the most beautiful building in the city, and that is probably to be ready for occupation before any of the new hotels now building, except, possibly, the Sherman House.

STATE STREET PROPERTY.

The most important branch of business of the week as regards amount and location, and as a criterion of value of improved property of the best class, is the sale of the noble store on State street, just south of Washington, adjoining the First National Bank, sold by Potter Palmer to Messrs. Partridge, the well-known dry goods house, for $175,000. The premises are 64 feet front by 149 deep. The building is one of a block of two double stores, 42 four stories and attic high, the front in Amherst sandstone. It is understood that an attempt was made by the same purchasers to buy also the other store of the same size, but its lease to Messrs. Dossage & Co. prevented the transaction. The matter has the double feature of satisfaction that the purchase of this magnitude and character is made by Chicago merchants who have made their money in Chicago trade. Mr. Palmer was offered and refused $50,000 for the lot on Monroe street, opposite the hotel, originally purchased by him of Mr. Ballard, 40 feet front by 120 feet deep. These prices show that the confidence in the firmness and future of Chicago real estate is on the increase, and that our own citizens are able and willing to take the good things when offered.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, March 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Von Horn et, bet Oakley and Leavitt sts, 25x125 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $700.

Bushnell st, bet Buddan st and Stewart av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 14; consideration, $1,075.

Union st, s of and near Cansport av, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 10; consideration, $1,500.

Ashley st, bet Robey and Lincoln sts, s f, Lot 31, dated March 3; consideration, $650.

North Wells st, w of and near North av, w f, 50x119 ft, with improvements, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $5,000.

Flournoy st, n w corner of Robey st, Lots 84 to 88, dated March 15; consideration, $3,800. (Also subject to incumbrance).

The premises No. 28 Thirty-eighth st, dated Dec. 5, 1872; consideration, $6,800.

Centre st, s of and near Mohawk st, n f, Lots 2 and 3, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $2,500.

Fowler st, e of and near Leavitt st, s f, Lot 24, dated March 4; consideration, $850.

West Harrison st, bet Western av and Oakley st, n f, Lot 6, dated March 1; consideration, $1,200.

Chicago av, n e corner of Hamlin av, 5 acres, dated March 11; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 3, Block 6, Elston Addition, dated Sept. 21, 1872; consideration, $600.

Lots 24 to 30, in Block 3 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 12; consideration, $5,100.

Hurlbut st, between Wisconsin and Menomonee, west front Lot 33, dated March 12; consideration, $1,000.

Western av, s e corner of Laughton st, 2½ acres, dated —st, 20; consideration, $14,000.

OUTSIDE OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 20 and 21, and s ½ of Lot 19, in Block 6, of n ½ rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated dated Feb. 15; consideration, $6,267.

Lot 1, in Block 4, of w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $2,000.

Block 7, in Phare's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 2, in Block 1, in Fick's Lots 6 to 10, of Turner's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 10, in same, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $1,620.

Lot 19, in Block 3, of Blair's Subdivision in n w ¼ of Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated Dec. 24, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 19 and 23, in Block 1, and Lots 19 and 32, in Block 2, in Eberhart & Treat's n w ¼ s w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $2,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Chicago av, n w corner of Hyman av, 20 acres, dated March 13; consideration, $30,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, March 15: City property—Number of sales, 155; consideration, $709,041. North of city limits—Number of sales, 4; consideration, $15,650. South of city limits—Number of sales, 20; consideration, $71,202. West of city limits—Number of sales, 3; consideration, $89,000. Total sales, 192; total consideration, $882,793.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Procession and Review—Irish Literary Banquet and Ball.

St. Patrick's Day (to-morrow) will be observed in this city to-morrow in the usual manner. A grand procession will parade the streets in the forenoon, and after nightfall a variety of entertainments suitable to the occasion will be indulged in. The procession, which will rendezvous on Desplaines, between Monroe and Jackson streets, will be composed of the following bodies of men:

Aid.	Platoon of Police, Chief Marshal, Band.
Aid.	Mulligan Zouaves.
	Sheridan Guards (I. R.).
	Montgomery Light Guards.
	Hibernian Benevolent Society.
	Roman Catholic Temperance Society.
	United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society.
	Horse-Shoers' Union.
	Laborers' Union.
	St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.
	Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society.
	St. Bridget's Temperance Society.
	Holy Family Temperance Society.
	Annunciation Temperance Society.
	St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society.
	Church of the Nativity Total Abstinence Society.
	Holy Family Church Sodality.
	St. John's Church Young Men's Sodality.
	St. John's Total Abstinence Society.
	Emerald Benevolent Society (No. 1).
	Emerald Benevolent Society (No. 2).
	Platoon of Police.

From the rendezvous the procession will move southward on Desplaines street, in accordance with the foregoing order of procession: From Monroe to Harrison street; thence east on Harrison to Canal street; south on Canal to Twelfth street; east on Twelfth to Wabash avenue; south on Wabash avenue to Eighteenth street; west on Eighteenth to Canalport avenue; southwest on Canalport avenue to Halsted street; north on Halsted to Twelfth street; west on Twelfth to Centre avenue. The procession will then countermarch on the north side of Twelfth street to Blue Island avenue; northeast on Blue Island avenue to Harrison street; east on Harrison to Desplaines street; marching north on Desplaines four abreast, until the left of the procession shall have reached Desplaines street, when the procession will halt and wheel to orders from the Chief Marshal as to the manner of forming a line for review by the Right Rev. Bishop Foley, Hon. Joseph Medill, and others. After the review, the procession will move north on Desplaines street to Indiana street, east on Indiana to Market street, north on Market to Chicago avenue, east on Chicago avenue to North State street, south on State to Indiana street, west on Indiana to Wells street, south on Wells to Lake street, west on Lake to Jefferson street, south on Jefferson to Van Buren street, when the procession will halt and be dismissed.

IRISH LITERARY BANQUET AND BALL.

The following is the programme of exercises announced by the Executive Committee of Arrangements of the Irish Literary Association for to-morrow evening:

"The Day We Celebrate"—J. J. Fitzgibbon. Music—"St. Patrick's Day."

"The Presidents of the United States"—J. W. Sheahan. Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."

"The City of Chicago"—Mayor Medill. Music—"Home, Sweet Home."

"The Independence Committee of Ireland"—W. K. Sullivan. Music—"Let Erin Remember."

"Irish Literature"—J. F. Scanlan.

"The Irish Tricolor"—A. L. Morrison. Music—"Wearing of the Green" and "Boyne Water."

"Ireland and America"—T. M. Halpin.

Recitation—Mrs. Anna Cowell.

"The Celtic Race"—P. McHugh.

"The Patriot Dead"—John F. Finnerty. Music—"The Harp that Once."

"The Press"—W. Hesing.

"The Ladies"—Ald. Quirk.

All speakers must strictly confine themselves to 10 minutes. This rule will not be relaxed on any consideration. Music between the speeches will be of the briefest, so that no time may be lost in getting ready for the ball-room. The literary exercises must terminate by 12 o'clock at the very farthest, which will allow several hours for treading the gay measures of the waltz and polka. This arrangement is absolutely necessary to please the fairer portion of the celebrants, —not that they love oratory less, but that they love dancing more. Speakers must take note of this fact. The Committee respectfully request that all those who intend to participate in the festivities to-morrow evening will be on hand in the reception-rooms of the Central Hotel, on Market, between Washington and Madison streets, at 8:45 o'clock sharp. The banquet will not be delayed a second after 9 o'clock. Those who have not yet procured tickets can have them at the door or the hotel office. The celebration will, undoubtedly, be the best Irish affair ever witnessed in Chicago.

A meeting of the various Committees will be held in Major Moore's office, corner of Union and Madison streets, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Man Instantly Killed by a Freight Car set in Motion By Yesterday's Wind Storm.

A very singular accident, which resulted in the death of an unknown man, occurred yesterday afternoon about 7 o'clock, on the track of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near Ashland avenue. The man was walking on the track against the wind, with his hat pulled over his eyes to shield his face. Near Ashland avenue an empty box car had been left standing by a passing train, about an hour before the accident occurred. When the man was within about ten feet of it, a furious gust of wind started it towards him, at a rapid rate. His hat prevented him from seeing it, and, without a moment's warning, it struck him, dashing his brains out, and killing him almost instantly. The collision almost stopped the car, while the man was knocked back five feet or more, so that he fell out of the way of the car. Some workmen saw the accident and ran to the help of the man, but he breathed only for a few moments after they reached him. No one could identify him. He was apparently about 22 years of age, and well dressed. He wore a fine gold watch and chain, and on his finger was a seal ring with the letters "I. J." cut on the stone. The body was taken to the Morgue to await identification. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

Beautify Your Homes.

This being the time of year for arranging and decorating residences, the proper selection of tasteful designs and patterns is all-important. The name of J. J. McGrath, now at Nos. 174 and 176 State street, is identified with the business of paper-hangings, frescos, decorations, and shades, for years in our city. In his large stock may be found every shade, color, and pattern that is pleasing to the eye or that heart could desire. His designs and styles are suitable for the hall, parlor, library, or bedroom, and that will harmonize and be in keeping with the distinctive character. The advantage purchasers obtain by dealing with a house that has made the business a life study, is that artistic taste and judgment is brought to their aid to guide the inexperienced in their choice. Suffering severely by the fire, paying in full, and never seeking a compromise, it has but stimulated Mr. McGrath to retrieve losses by extending his wholesale trade, and by giving that branch of the business such an impetus by choice goods and low prices as to meet all the wants of the million.

New Drug Store.

Messrs. Walker & Brown have just opened an extensive retail drug store and pharmacy at No. 280 West Madison street, near Morgan, where they will keep on hand everything that pertains to the drug trade. Mr. Walker comes to our city well recommended as one who understands the drug business thoroughly, and who will give his personal attention to the prescription branch of the business. Mr. Brown is well known to many of our best citizens as having had a lengthy connection with the wholesale crockery house of Edmunds, Bowen. They have spared neither pains nor cost in fitting up their establishment. They should meet with success. Physicians and the public will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

Paper Hangings at Allen & Mackey's, Corner State and Monroe Streets.

We would invite the attention of patrons and friends to our new and extensive line of paper hangings and decorations for spring furnishing. Also shades, lace curtains, and window drapery. Our retail paper department is now under the supervision of Mr. Geo. Townsend, late with Messrs. B.L. Solomon & Sons, New York, who has a thorough knowledge of designing and interior decorations. To all who may favor us with their orders we will guarantee prompt attention and the best of workmen. We would call the attention of the trade to our paper hangings, which we wholesale at Eastern factory prices.

Life Insurance.

The twenty-eighth annual report of the President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., to the Board of Directors, is now published, and a statement in brief may be found by reference to our advertising columns. The exhibit is one which tells its own tale. The total receipts to the year 1873 were $60,485,848,29; the total assets of the Company on Jan. 1, 1873, were $26,511,151. These are immense figures, and need no comment. Organized as a Mutual Company in 1845, the Mutual Life has for twenty-eight years conducted its business with fidelity, economy, and prudence. It has been satisfied to pursue the beaten track rather than venture upon schemes and expedients foreign to the purpose of its organization.

Builders' Hardware.

We were never better prepared than at present at our new store, No. 68 Lake street, to fully meet the wishes and demands of carpenters, builders, architects, or those who are interested in building operations in Chicago or the Northwest. Our stock is new and full of the latest and most approved designs and novelties in all the branches of builders' fine hardware. Our prices are of the lowest in this or any other market, and we but ask from intending purchasers an inspection of our goods and list of our prices. Tyler & French, No. 68 Lake street.

Cigar and News Stand.

Geo. A. Anderson has opened, at Anderson's European Hotel, Nos. 143 and 145 East Madison street, one of the neatest and most complete cigar and news stands in the city. A large space in the commodious office is devoted exclusively to it, and everything in the cigar, tobacco, paper, stationery, and periodical line can be found there at all times.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Robert Casswell, of Wheaton, Ill., whose mysterious disappearance was mentioned last Wednesday, has not been heard from. He is about 35 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, with auburn hair, and sandy chin whiskers, long and pointed; light complection and high forehead. Any information regarding him will be most liberally rewarded by his friends at No. 90 Oak street.

Personal.

W. H. Cunningham, the well-known insurance agent, who recently removed to his fine offices in Nixon's Building, has associated with him in his business Mr. Thomas S. Cunningham, his brother, and late manager for New York and the Eastern States of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. Mr. Cunningham brings with him from the East a rich experience in all insurance matters, and we bespeak for the new firm of W. H. Cunningham & Co. the success to which a thorough knowledge of their business entitles them.

New Chicago.

Messrs. Bishop & Barnes, the popular hatters and fur manufacturers, corner of State and Monroe streets, have one of the very largest, as well as the best appointed establishments of the kind in the West. Their stock of gentlemen's dress and business hats is complete, including all the novelties of the season; also a fine assortment of dress and driving gloves, canes, umbrellas, etc. Strangers visiting the city, as well as our own citizens, should not fail to call and see the pride of our new Chicago, opposite Palmer's Grand Hotel.

Something New.

Mr. J. H. Stevens, of Boston, respectfully invites the public generally, and railroad managers in particular, to witness an entirely new system of turning on and off, and lighting gas by a prime electric current of very low intensity. He will be in attendance at Messrs. Bliss, Tillotson & Co's, No. 41 Third avenue, on Monday (to-morrow), at 2 p. m.

Notice.

Messrs. Pearen, Tuthill & Withers, "veterinary surgeons," of Chicago, have pronounced the "gray horse," No. 414 Wabash avenue, sound in every respect. The public are most respectfully invited to look over our stock of fine harness for spring driving. S. R. Phillips & Son.

Clothing Renewed.

Now that spring is approaching, we would recommend the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago to examine their wardrobes, and any clothing that needs cleansing, dyeing, or repairing, to take them at once to Graham & Gray's, No. 80 South Halsted and No. 724 West Madison streets.

Late Publications.

W. phillips, bookseller and newsdealer, No. 132 Dearborn street, northwest corner of Madison, has laid on our table *Scribner's Monthly*, and *Godey's* and *Peterson's Magazines*, for April; also the *World of Fashion* for March.

Cigar and News Stand.

Spring styles of all the best makes of imported cloths, etc., at "Granger's Parlors," open for inspection and order. Old friends and the public are politely invited to call and learn my prices before ordering elsewhere. Granger, Nos. 128 and 130 Clark street, upstairs.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts

For culinary use are the best.

Clarke, Layton & Co.'s Office

is at No. 120 LaSalle-st., Oriental Building. If you want a lot for $700 or $750, on long time, at 6 per cent interest, call and see them. They have now for sale 100 of such lots, in the heart of the city.

Some curious experiments which have been made by Messrs. Champion & Fellet, which we glean from the *Scientific American*, appear to deserve very careful examination. Iodide of nitrogen on paper was fastened to the deep string of a violin, of a bass-viol, and other similar instruments. The strings were set in vibration. The deep tones produced no effect, but very high notes exploded the iodide of nitrogen. A little iodide of nitrogen being placed in the focus of a parabolic concave mirror, a little nitro-glycerine was placed in the focus of another similar mirror, at a distance of 8½ feet from the former; on firing the nitro-glycerine, the iodide of nitrogen was exploded. Experiments are given, which appear to show that this was not due to heat, but to the reflexion of sound waves.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

Opening of Spring Styles!

AT

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

We offer to the Ladies of this city a full assortment of PATTERN BONNETS, STRAW, CHIP, ITALIAN LACE, and SWISS HATS, together with an entire range of RIBBONS, SASHES, SCARFS, and NOTIONS. HAIR SWITCHES and CURLS of every grade and quality.

We are displaying a larger number of shapes, and can show our customers more variety in styles than at any previous season.

D. WEBSTER & CO.,

Successors to Webster Bros.,

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

HOTEL REPORTER.

THE WORLD'S HOTEL NEWSPAPER

The DAILY NATIONAL HOTEL REPORTER will appear double its present size, Saturday, March 22.

Never in the history of journalism has such an opportunity been offered to Hotel Men and Merchants to familiarise themselves with the world's people.

FRANK GLOSSOP, Manager,

Reporter Block, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

WANTED.

WANTED--TO RENT,

For an Extensive

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

Three Desirable Lofts,

well lighted, with good entrance, heated by steam, steam elevators, and steam power. If possible, or contiguous to where steam power can be rented. Size of rooms about 40x100 feet, or larger, and situated within the limits of Wabash-av., Franklin, Lake, and Adams-sts. Parties contemplating building will do well to correspond, as the occupancy will not begin till May. Address, for one week, giving fullest particulars,

C. H. McCONNELL,

Manager National Printing Co.,

Care 205 West Madison-st., Room 26.

RESPONSIBLE

CONTRACTORS

Wanted, to build several houses near Englewood and take part pay in first-class real estate that will pay a good profit on price asked.

A liberal arrangement will be made with a reliable party. Address N 19, Tribune office.

WANTED

FOR NORTHERN ILLINOIS,

Experienced Special and Local Agents for the

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Parties who can show a good record can make a liberal contract by calling on or addressing

CHAS B. HOLMES, Gen'l Agent,

18 Exchange Building.

STABLE WANTED,

Within three miles of the Stock Yards, near a line of steam or horse car railway. Inquire of

JACOB C. MAGILL,

81 and 83 South Clark-st.

HYDROKONIA.

HYDROKONIA.

CATARRH NEGLECTED

Is as sure in its tendency to Consumption as is the brook from the mountain to run to the sea. Medical Hydrokonia CURES CATARRH when and where all other known means and methods have totally failed.

CLESSON PRATT, M. D.,

205 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

Capacity, 875 bushels. Stone building, with out buildings, bonded warehouse, &c. Machinery, fixtures, and apparatus in first rate running order. Can be started in five days. Located on the C., B. & Q. R. R. in the centre of a good corn district. Will be sold at less than one quarter of its value. Apply to

GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR.,

156 Washington-st.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE

FOR SALE.

Centrally located on the South Side, and doing a good business. Will be sold cheap if taken at once. A rare chance for parties wishing to go into business. Apply at 177 East Madison-st., Room 12.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated conclave Monday evening, March 17, at 7½ o'clock. Important business. A full attendance is requested. Work on K. T. order. By order of the E. C.

GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. Stated conclave Wednesday evening, corner of Halsted and Randolph-sts. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

The regular conclave of Courgas Chapter of Rose Croix will be held at the Masonic Temple Monday evening, March 17, at 7½ o'clock. Work.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec'y

A. P. A.

A special meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 1, A. P. A., will be held at their hall, 14 South Clark-st., on Wednesday, March 19, at 7½ p. m., for work on degrees. All brethren of the order are cordially invited to attend.

GEO. SIMONS, R. S.

Teamsters' Union.

The members of this society are requested to meet at 4 p. m., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 45 North Clark-st., to make arrangements for the procession on the 19th. All teamsters are invited. By order of F. PLAHERTY.

United Sons of Erin.

The was voted at the last regular meeting of this Society, to go in a body to attend at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass at the Jesuit Church, on the morning of St. Patrick's Day.

Members will therefore take notice to be at their hall, West Twelfth-st., 17th inst., at 8 o'clock a. m., sharp, for that purpose. Regalias will be offered soon. Who need them on that morning.

J. B. DALTON, Sec'y.

REAL ESTATE.

IRVING PARK.

The only suburb near Chicago with Water Works in complete operation. The most desirable residence-place in Cook County, 6 miles from the Court-House. Trains every hour by the C. & N. W. and the C., M. & St. P. R. R.; fare, 7c.; depots on Madison and Kinzie-sts. 50 houses, costing $2,000 to $20,000 each, completed during past year. 100 dwellings will be erected here this season. No other place is growing as rapidly, or possesses equal advantages and attractions, among which we have a fine new church, a graded school, and a splendid store. Wide streets; large lots, each bordered with forest-trees.

We now have for sale several new dwellings, containing 7 to 10 rooms each, with marble mantels, closets, water, etc., complete; price, $3,000 to $6,000. Others will be finished in April, May, and June. Will also build to order, after your own design, on shortest practicable time, and very easy terms. Sidewalks and water-pipes laid to every lot sold by us, without extra charge.

IRVING PARK LAND COMPANY.

R. T. RACE & CO., Sole Agents,

167 Madison-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

Choice acre-lots in the beautiful suburb of Morgan Park, Washington Heights, fronting on Prospect and Morgan-avs., within two blocks of the depot, and only one block from the new Military School (which is to be built this season). Also other choice lots in the same vicinity for sale at the low price of $1,500 per acre, on long time, and but a trifle cash down, to those who will build this season. Finely-graded streets; elm, oak, and evergreen shade-trees around, and on every lot; artesian well water, parks, and fountains; good schools and churches, and easy and cheap access by railroads, all go to render Morgan Park the finest suburb around the city. Call directly at the office of the Company, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, and thus save the commissions paid to sub-agents.

GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent.

Washington Heights.

We offer for a short time, at Wholesale Acre Prices, fifteen of the most desirable blocks in the Morgan-av. Subdivision, near the Depots, at prices that will insure to the purchasers 50 to 100 per cent profit, retailing the lots during the coming summer. Terms, ⅓ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years; interest at 7 per cent.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,

122 LaSalle-st.

Washington Heights.

We offer to Clerks, Mechanics, and persons of moderate income, their choice of fine residence lots at Washington Heights, to be paid for in monthly payments of $10 to $20 per month. Parties desiring to see these lots, or other property at Washington Heights, can accompany our Mr. Clark (free of expense to them) any day during the week, by calling at our office before 9:30 a. m.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,

122 LaSalle-st.

COAL.

No. 19 Chamber of Commerce.

WILKESBARRE

COAL.

All sizes of Hard Coal from our Steam Breaker, now on hand, at $12.00 delivered, $11.00 in yard. Briar Hill Coal, $10.00 delivered, $9.00 in yard. All large Coal and in good condition.

ON HAND--500 tons Hard Coal Screenings, 200 tons Briar Hill Screenings.

Wilmington and other Coals always on hand.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

Yards: Twenty-second-st. Bridge, Indiana-st. Bridge.

REMOVAL.

SANSUM & LEDDY,

LAWYERS,

Have Removed to No. 143 East Monroe-st., ROOMS 9 AND 11.

DR. E. S. Bowen,

Veterinary Surgeon, has moved to 204 South Desplaines st., where he has got accommodations for 25 boarding horses, and also a lot of fine horses for sale.

REMOVED

Office of NATHAN EISENDRATH and AMMAN & CO., brick manufacturers, can now be found at No. 164 East Randolph-st., near the corner of LaSalle.

CARPETS.

CARPETS

AND

CURTAIN GOODS.

Having moved my stock of CARPETINGS and CURTAIN GOODS to Nos.

195 & 197 WABASH-AV.,

corner Adams-st., I am now offering same at Retail at Wholesale prices.

SPENCER H. PECK.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.

DENTISTS,

181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets	$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings	$2 to $4
Silver Fillings	$1 to $2
Extracting Teeth, each	50 cents

FISHING POLES.

REED FISHING POLES.

We are now receiving the best lot of Reed Poles that we have had in a number of years,

18 to 22 FEET LONG.

And all as straight as an arrow.

BARNUM BROS.,

No. 115 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

Wanted.

Republic Insurance Certificates for cash, will pay an extra high price for any amount, if offered soon.

O. G. BRYANT, 42 West Madison-st.

GIFT ENTERPRISES.

TO LADIES ONLY!

In order to avoid the immense crowds who always rush to secure tickets during the last few weeks' sale, the ladies are respectfully requested to procure their tickets immediately to

THE

Third Grand

GIFT CONCERT,

To be given under authority of a special act of the Legislature, at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873,

The profits of which are for the benefit of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY.

The best musical talent that can be obtained will contribute to the pleasure of the entertainment, and to provide funds for the magnificent gifts one hundred thousand whole tickets of admission only, at $10 each, will be issued, and ten thousand cash gifts, amounting to

$500,000

CURRENCY,

Will be distributed by lot to ticket-holders as follows:

One Grand Cash Gift		$100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One

LONDON.

Mr. Gladstone and the Irish University Question.

A Field-Night in the House of Commons.

Distinguished Auditors--A Three Hours' Speech by the Premier.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 15, 1873.

Punch, this week, has one of those cartoons which, from time to time, put very happily, in well-drawn pictures, the political situation of the hour. Mr. Gladstone is pounding along on the back of a large Irish hunter, rapidly approaching a heavy wall, on which are the words, "Irish University Education." In his rear are other high fences which he has already leaped,—"The Irish Church" and "The Irish Land Question." Mr. Gladstone has his animal well in hand, and is looking into the distance with a resolute eye. "Will He Clear It?" The reader who goes by the cartoon is inclined to think that he will. There is wonderful power in the frame of the steeple-chaser, and the rider's countenance expresses a belief that he's safe. But

THE SITUATION IS CRITICAL.

Can a Protestant Administration govern a Roman Catholic country by Protestant ideas,—a Roman Catholic country, too, which is Ultramontane to the core? All over Europe we see the governments at war with the Catholic theory. The dogma of Papal infallibility strengthens that dangerous state within the state which has always been a trouble to governors. The contest is waged by means of strict legislation, by expulsion, by forfeiture of ecclesiastical property. England alone is on the other tack. This Protestant Ministry draws towards the church with gifts, with concessions, with fair words and enticing smiles. "Ireland is without University education because she won't take it as we like to have it," says the Premier. "Is she to go on without culture; or are we to accept the position, and provide that she may receive the higher education in her own way?" That his is "her own way" is not so clear as yet; we must wait until the hierarchy and the Papal leaders have spoken; but the object of the Government is as I have said. The priests would infinitely prefer the direct endowment of their own colleges, and, though that is impracticable, a clear way is now suggested by which their students may come out of their training-places and get emoluments in competition with the rest of the world.

A FIELD-NIGHT.

The Duke of Cambridge generally comes down to the House of Commons on nights of great debate. He sits in the centre of the front gallery, opposite the Treasury bench, and looks down on Mr. Gladstone with a face that does not bespeak unbounded trust. The Premier is to the Commander-in-Chief evidently "a dangerous person,"—one, perhaps, whom he would like to dispose of by the summary process of court-martial. Not many years ago, when Mr. Disraeli was attacking Mr. Gladstone, and accusing him of revolutionary designs, the Duke so far forgot himself as to join in the shout of applause which the Conservatives raised. He listened to-night with an air of dissent. But he is subject to the civil power, and Mr. Gladstone has already caused him to swallow some disagreeable boluses. He detested the abolition of the purchase of commissions in the army, but he had to choose between accepting it and ceasing to command the national forces. His face is red and burly, and the fringes of white hair recall the photographs of the Emperor of Germany. A choleric nature,—one given to strong oaths, and careless of punctilio,—the Duke, nevertheless, is not unpopular. He never stems the will of the country, and, with the fund of snobbery there is in the British people, it is so easy for a Royal Duke to keep well in the public eye.

On the Duke's left are a batch of Peers,—most of them Cabinet Ministers,—drawn to the Commons by the magic of Mr. Gladstone's eloquence; and, despite the revolution in the law which the new Lord Chancellor is detailing in their own chamber, Earl Granville is a delightful listener. He is so polite a man that his very attitude pays you a compliment. He has a way of throwing his arms over the front rail, and resting his chin upon the top, which is really a flattering sight to the gentleman who is speaking.

Bishop Wilberforce — the "saporaceous" prelate so known to fame—sits between the Earl and the Duke of Argyll. The Bishop has lost some of that smoothness of face which we associate with him. Either age or care has given him a sterner look.

The Duke of Argyll, with his bright-red hair carefully brushed from his forehead, is still the "intellectual" young man of the Mechanics' Institute. He is in evening dress, and wears a huge white necktie,—so large a one that it catches your attention.

Prince Christian, who is on the Duke's right hand, is a nonentity in English affairs. He married one of the Queen's daughters, and he lives here; but he rarely quits the family circle.

Behind the gallery in which these distinguished visitors are sitting, are long rows of strangers, of Milesian origin;—the Irish Bishop can be seen conspicuous among them. The side galleries are occupied by members, and no bench below is unfilled.

ENTERING THE HOUSE.

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, unlike in so many things, are unlike, too, in their manner of entering the House. Mr. Gladstone usually slips in with a rapid step, from behind the Speaker's chair. Looking suddenly at the front bench, you see him there. Mr. Disraeli takes an opposite course. He enters by the door which is farthest from his seat. On a field-night he ordinarily stays away until the chamber is full and curious. Shortly before 5 o'clock, he saunters in,—his coat unbuttoned and thrown back, one hand holding out his hat some little way off, his step slow and mincing, and his features wearing a stolid or indifferent expression. Strangers whisper, "There's Dizzy!" "Where?" "Why, just going up the floor to his seat." "Oh! I see him. Dear me! so it is." Does he know these things and like them? Mr. Gladstone is ambitious, and loves power and fame; but I don't think he cares a straw for little demonstrations of this sort.

But it is time we had reached

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Standing at the table, waiting for the cheers to subside, Mr. Gladstone looks capable, if so minded, of prodigious effort. Despite his air of patience,—the tips of his fingers touching the table, his sharply-cut head turned towards the farthest end of the House,—he gives one the impression that, at a word, he can let the thunders fly from his hand. To-night there is to be no storm, no lightning, or whirlwind. The endeavor is to be conciliatory, to inform and convince.

He opens with harmony. It is sweet to hear the head of the British Government aver, without fear of contradiction, in the presence of the representatives of Ireland, that, in that country, industry is flourishing, that the wealth of the community at large rapidly increases. Pleasant, too, to know that order is respected; that ordinary crime has less than in England; that agrarian crime has greatly diminished; and that, in 1872, there was not in the whole of Ireland, one treasonable offense. Poor John Mitchel, Stephens, O'Donovan Rossa, and the rest. Can it be that your vocation is gone? Mr. Gladstone certainly does his utmost to-night to gratify his fellow-subjects. He praises their patriotism; he alludes in soft notes to their past wrongs; he avows their love of culture. It is the mischief that, while he is saying these things, the long rows of Tories sit silently scowling and glowering. The Liberals like this sentiment very well, but they want to see what it leads up to. The Conservatives, at one moment, see an opening, and in they rush notably. "Sir," said Mr. Gladstone, "there is a love of letters in Ireland. Ireland is not barbarous in mind. She may say for herself—

> Nec suim adeo informis: nupre me is litore vidi,
> Cum placidum ventis staret mare.'

You have only to give her a tranquil sea in which to mirror herself."

Here there was a burst of ironical cheering. Mr. Newdegate saw the chance, and his surcastic "Hear! Hear!" roused the rest. The Honorable member for North Warwickshire looked round, gratified with his success, and took a pinch of snuff in the decided way which evinces satisfaction. You must know that, in the theory of the Tories, Mr. Gladstone is a disturber of the peace. Ireland would be quiet enough if he would let her alone. It is he who lashes the waves, and renders that "tranquil sea" impossible. But this was a slight affair. As a whole, the speech was allowed to be, considering the magnitude and complexity of the details dealt with, a marvel of clear statement. Is there any one else in Parliament (Mr. Bright being away) who could hold an audience in this fashion for three hours? Such work cannot be done by a man of Mr. Gladstone's age without considerable effort and consequent exhaustion. Mr. Gladstone exerts himself greatly on these leading occasions. He emphasizes every other sentence, and it has always seemed a singular thing to me that so much emphasis does not tire the listener. He addresses each part of the crowded chamber in succession. His back is often turned upon the front Opposition bench, and he explains his theme to those who sit immediately behind him. Not a single part of the room is left unnoticed. Throughout most of the three hours, he is slowly moving round, staying perhaps ten minutes in each position. He stoops more than he did, and his hairs are thin and gray; but his splendid voice is unharmed by time. He was independent of notes,—only turning to them when there were figures to quote. As he approached the close, he ceased to turn from side to side. He drew his figure together, and threw into his tone and manner all his unspent strength and wearing:

> We, sir (he said), have done our best. We have not engaged in any legislation in the preparation of this certainly complicated, and, I venture to hope, comprehensive plan. We have sought to provide a complete remedy for what we thought, and for what we have long marked and held up to public attention as, a palpable grievance,—a grievance of conscience. But we have not thought that, in removing that grievance, we were discharging either the whole or the main part of our duty. It is one thing to clear away obstructions from the ground; it is another to raise the fabric. And the fabric which we seek to raise is a substantive, organized system, under which all the sons of Ireland, be their professions, be their opinions, what they may, may freely meet in their own ancient, noble, historic University for the advancement of learning in the country. We ask the House not to embark upon a plan which can be described as one of mere innovation. We ask you to give to Ireland that which has been long desired, which has been often attempted, but which has never been done; and we ask you to give to Ireland, founding yourself upon the principle on which you have already acted in the Universities of England. We commit the plan to the prudence and the patriotism of this House, which we have so often experienced, and in which the country, as we believe, has, we know, an entire confidence. I will not lay stress upon the evils which will flow from its failure, from its rejection, in prolonging and embittering the controversies which have for too many years been suffered to exist. I would rather dwell on a more pleasing prospect,—upon my hope, even upon my belief, than this plan, in its essential features, may meet with the approval of the House and of the country. At any rate, I am convinced that, if it be your pleasure to adopt it, you will by its means enable Irishmen to raise their country to a height in the sphere of human culture which will be worthy of the genius of the people, and one which may, perhaps, exceed the oldest, and possibly best, traditions of Irish history upon which that country still fondly dwells.

The Right Honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

WILL IT ANSWER?

That is the question which public men, professors, preachers, journalists are trying to decide, to-day. He must be a rash man who is very positive, even yet. But there are certain considerations which may be offered. Purely denominational,—which, in Ireland, means Roman Catholic,—colleges are to be specially represented in the Council of the new University; and, out of respect to Catholics, modern history and moral philosophy are to be struck out of the teaching of the University. Trinity College will continue to draw the Protestant students, and the Catholic colleges the Catholics, while the teaching provided at the National University for the unattached students will be essentially different from that of the English Universities. Theology, natural history, political economy, all will be taught (I fear) in an emasculated way. Dr. Newman has elaborately shown that every morsel of education must be permeated by the teaching of the church. The end may be the re-establishment by the State, and by means of the endowment of a Protestant University, of a great system for conveying Romanized learning. The interests of true culture are scarcely safe with the system contained in Mr. Gladstone's present proposals, and a nation trained upon them—some of us think—might, in the end, be in a worse state than when without a University at all.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I would like to call the attention of the churches of this city to the fact that there is a very praiseworthy institution in our midst, called the Foundlings' Home, and that it is at present in a very enfeebled financial condition. By its last report, I notice there are fifty little forsaken ones in its charge, and more constantly arriving; and, for this charity, there was only $419.95 received during the last month, to meet the necessary expenses of service, food, fuel, gas, rent of building, and clothing not donated. I would offer as a suggestion that the amount collected in the various churches of our city in aid of the sufferers by the Boston fire, and now unappropriated, be donated to this charitable object; and, where no such fund exists, let a grand collection be taken, that the Home may be freed from debt, and be enabled to rapidly proceed with its new building.

"When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up."

A FRIEND.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1873.

THE SALARY-STEAL.

> Uncle Sam had a roost for his hens,
> Where they roosted by thousands and tens.
> The notion to rob it was Ben's.
>
> "Hired men of my uncle, I feel,"
> Said Ben, in a solemn appeal,
> "Low wages do tempt us to steal."
>
> The force of this moral idea
> Was so mighty and powerful, you see,
> *Not* to do it they couldn't agree.
>
> So the heartless, they gave Ben a boost,
> And his fingers they suddenly nossed
> Two pullets per man from the roost,
>
> Uncle Sam is now watching the spot,
> To discover a man who will not
> Go home with a *foul* in his pot.
>
> —*Elinor Wright, in the Springfield Republican.*

An Illinois Girl's Success as a Farmer ---From the Seminary to the Cornfield.

From the Prairie Farmer.

We lately had the pleasure of "interviewing" a Miss A., of Illinois, who, for some years past, has been engaged in carrying on a farm of 120 acres.

Her father died, leaving a widow, and, we believe, two daughters and a boy, of whom Miss A. was the eldest, and the boy a lad of ten or a dozen years old. She found the health of her mother, who was endeavoring to manage the farm with hired help, failing, and concluding that she would rather keep her mother than get an education, she left the seminary in 1863 and commenced farming. The farm at that time consisted of eighty acres of the home farm, about half of which was in cultivation; and a little distance were forty acres more, all in cultivation. The home farm had a pretty good house, but the barn had recently been burned and the fences were not good. Twelve acres had been planted to apples of good varieties. She had one horse, and got the loan of another from a friend, who also aids and is aided in turn by lending implements, etc. She has now a good team of her own raising, besides a horse that does duty in the market-wagon.

So she went to work, with the aid of her little brother, and, to some extent, of her mother and sister, who took charge of the housekeeping. She learned to do nearly all kinds of work. She does not plow much, but she can do it. She took out fifty to one hundred stumps of trees one year with the spade and ax, and at the same time, assisting her brother, who was drilling wheat. She bound and shocked wheat, and can drive team well. She can use the ax pretty well; formerly, she could chop better than her brother, but now he chops as well as she can herself, and she does less of it. She wears a gymnastic suit when at home and at work, a broad-brimmed hat, gloves, and boots made to order. She wishes to look as well as other girls, and thus protects herself from the exposure resulting from out-door labor. She likes the open air life and the out-door work, and is healthy and strong.

Most of the home farm is cultivated in corn, though she has eight acres in grass and twelve in orchard. She raised twenty-three acres of winter wheat in 1872. It was a fine crop, but she lost from three to five acres from the failure of the man she had engaged to cut it in time. Even then, with scarce and inefficient labor, by that noble class of men that are always willing to take advantage of those who cannot help themselves, it cost her $30 to harvest and thresh the wheat. Yet she got 450 bushels of wheat, weighing 63 pounds to the bushel. The young orchard bore a good deal of fruit in 1872, and she sold 100 barrels of summer apples, and has 150 bushels of apples now in the cellar. She took most of the apples to market herself, selling some of them as low as 75 cents per barrel, and some as high as $1.

ROME.

A Search for an American Consul.

When Found, Made Note of; with Various Facts Pertaining to Our Eagle Abroad.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROME, Feb. 15, 1873.

Have you of THE TRIBUNE space for a narrative of a few of the woes of Americans abroad? They are fresh in my mind, and on the tongues of all my countrymen I meet, especially the slovenly, slouchy, disgraceful Consular system of our free and enlightened nation, which is worthy of being adequately represented, should pay for being properly represented, and yet is so universally misrepresented, to the vexation and loss of our citizens on their travels. The whole system is wrong; and, how it works, a few hasty lines will show you. Having recent pressing occasion for the services of our American Consul in Rome, I set out to find him, with all the gushing confidence of a child of America, sure that the meanest dealer in the city of the Cæsars would know the abode of our Eagle and his local keepers. My heart went out in advance towards that Consul. I looked upon him as our nation in one volume, saw in him the condensed power of the Executive, Legislative, Military, and Naval functions of my native land. Alas! I was an "Innocent Abroad."

Should I describe my search after him, you might think it a good chapter on American Consulships. I first sent to our Minister, and asked, "Who is our Consul, and where shall I find him?" The answer came, "Mr. Calvi is the Consul, and you may learn where he is, at the Legation." As I always see Mr. Marah at his own house, I do not know where the Legation is. So I went to Hooker's Bank and inquired. They said I should find it at 81 via Vittoria, a small street running from the Babuino to the Corso. I went there, and, after looking in vain for the Bird of Freedom, and ascending three dirty flights of stairs, I found a card nailed to a door, with the name, "Calvi, United States Consul," on it. I rang, but the bell was broken; I knocked, but the knocking brought no one. Looking closer at the card, I saw written in pencil, "101 via Allessandrina." So, I thought, as there was evidently no one here, the whole affair must have been removed. I went to the via Allessandrina, a long way off, beyond Trajan's Forum; and, finding 101, I went through the same process, but with the name of Calvi or Consul on the various doors. I continued my ascent even to the *ultimo piano*, and then rang and inquired. "Mr. Calvi lives here, and you can come back at 5 o'clock and see him." "But I can't come at 5 o'clock, and I want to see him *now*," said I, with that emphasis which marks the free citizen of the United States. A shrug of the shoulders was the answer. "But where does he do his business?" "At 81 via Vittoria." So back to via Vittoria I turned, and, again finding the Calvi door unresponsive, I waked the echoes of other bells and knockers, till a woman in a dirty apron appeared. "Where is Signor Calvi, the American Consul?" "He is here only from 10 till 2." "He was now about half-way through it, and it could have been scarcely 2 when I was first there. Thus I had to wait till the next day.

The next time, I went at 1 o'clock, and found the door open, the Eagle on the floor, and Calvi at his desk. "Are you the American Consul?" "Yes,—no,—yes, I am Acting Consul." "Where is the Consul?" "In Inghilterra." "Is there no *capace* to do the work of Consul?" "I suppose so, as there is no one else to do it." Accordingly I signed the paper, or he wrote and affixed the certificate, opened a bureau drawer, and took out the seal of the consulate, and made all right. For this I paid in francs, and paid of another tribute in blanking to the grand very of the woes of this official. He bemoaned himself that he had "such a small room,—not worth putting the Eagle on. He had written to the American Government, asking to be allowed $30 a month to pay expenses, and that Government gave him license to spend $12. He had been advised to hire a wagon and perambulate the streets, and thus do the Consul's business in that way. I will not betray the name of the humorist who gave that advice. But we will stop joking on so serious a subject.

Here is a great and mighty nation represented in the shabbiest manner in the principal city of Southern Europe, where, perhaps, 6,000 Americans pass through in a season, many of whom have some business to do requiring a Consul. This office has also been lately erected into that of Consul General. Would it not be worth our Government's while—I ask for information—to select a decent office, and keep it permanently for the business to be done in, irrespective of changes in the person of the Consul? There is, perhaps, no remedy possible for these incessant changes, for the Consul is usually as impatient to escape from his post as the innocent newcomer is eager to occupy it, believing it to be a position of dignity and emolument. He is most often an artist, or a man who fancies himself one, and is naturally desirous to visit Italy, about which he is curious, at the public expense. He arrives; finds a Vice-Consul, who knows at least more about the business than he himself knows; leaves it to him to attend to; copies a picture or two, or attempts to model a statue; fails to take a place as an artist; becomes homesick; is disgusted with these I-talians, and resigns, without ceremony. I do not know what the emolument of this Consulship may be, but probably they do not amount to more than pays for a very poor office and a very cheap working Consul; so that neither honor nor interest disposes our Consul to remain after he feels tired of his post. An American in Venice, inquiring for the Consul, was introduced to him, and proposed to have some business attended to. "But I can do no more business; I have finished my picture, have deposited the archives and the seal with the banker, and now I'm off." If the Consul is a man of fortune, he takes his opportunity to purchase curiosities, works of art, carved furniture, and, having completed his collection, he, too, is off. It is evident that no man capable of taking rank as an artist can also be Consul. It would be impossible for such a one to give even the little time necessary for superintending this department. It is also evident that, after many years of such management, the honor that ought to attach to a place of trust under a powerful government, has sunk to nothing, and, as if this were not enough, and that a positive disgrace might attach to it, an American Consul in Rome, not long since, went out to fight the Garibaldians, as a volunteer in the Papal service, and without even the poor excuse of being a Papist. The odium attached to the action of this official was so great among the Roman people that Americans were advised, not to display their flags, lest that honored symbol should attract insult and danger to them.

And now one word about Vice-Consuls; they usually know how to get through the business of the office, but are mostly conceited and ignorant. Conceited, because they know more than their chiefs; and ignorant, because they have little opportunity of learning anything beyond a narrow routine. Accordingly, when any case beyond routine occurs, they cannot help the American citizen, but can hinder him very much in the absence of a helpful chief. There is one American Vice-Consul who should be exempted from this censure. Emilio Masi, Vice-Consul at Leghorn, has for many years done all the business of that office, and in an efficient manner. He is a man admirably qualified to fill the office of Consul, being of excellent business habits, and familiar with the official work; though an Italian, he speaks and writes English perfectly; and there is no reason why he should not have the post, except that he is not an American citizen. He does all the work of the office. The Consul, who is of course always an American citizen, receives the emolument, and goes and comes at his pleasure, really doing no work for his money, but sitting in the office. This seems an injustice, and, if it were possible to remedy it, our Government would gain a useful and efficient servant to *service where such are rare*.

I am told that President Grant recommends a revision of the whole system of Consulates, if anything so hopelessly inefficient deserves to be called a system; and I would respectfully suggest that, "if some sort of weight could be attached to the leg of the Consul, to keep him from straying, and make him stop in the office till he has learned the business, and then keep him there long enough to pay for the voyage home, so that we might at last have a few years of *knowing*, perhaps it would be an improvement.

A CITIZEN ABROAD.

ADDENDUM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I had occasion to send to the writer of the above letter for an affidavit to a legal document, and, after all the trouble which is described, would you believe that the Consul attached to it a certificate of acknowledgment, instead of that of an affidavit; which, if I mistake not, will render it necessary to send it back to Rome for a proper document, causing a vexatious delay of proceedings? Yours,

W. H. CLARKE,
570 North Dearborn street.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1873.

"LARS."

Bayard Taylor's New Poem.

Bayard Taylor has written a new poem, which he calls "Lars: a Pastoral of Norway." Its scenes are laid in Norway and Pennsylvania, and its characters illustrate the wild, chivalric, Berserker spirit of the Northman, and the opposite genius of the gentle pilgrims of the Schuylkill. As a tribute to the sweet exemplification of this "magnanimous might of meekness," which Mr. Whittier has given in his life and his writings, especially in his last beautiful poem, "The Pennsylvania Pilgrim," Bayard Taylor dedicates "Lars" to Mr. Whittier in these lines:

> Through many years my heart goes back,
> Through checkered years of loss and gain,
> To that fair landmark on its track,
> When first beside the Merrimack,
> Upon thy cottage-roof I heard the Autumn rain.
>
> A hand that welcomed and that cheered
> To one unknown didst thou extend;
> Thou gavest hope to Song that feared;
> But now, by Time and Faith endeared,
> I claim the sacred right to call the Poet, Friend!
>
> However Life One stream may stain,
> From thy pure fountain drank my youth
> The simple creed, the faith humane
> In Good that never can be slain,
> The prayer for inward Light, the search for outward Truth!
>
> Like thee, I see at last prevail
> The stageless soul that looks above;
> I hear, far off, the hymns that hail
> The Victor, clad in heavenly mail,
> Whose only weapons are the eyes and voice of Love!
>
> Take, then, these olive-leaves from me,
> To mingle with thy brighter bays!
> Some balm of peace and purity,
> In them, may faintly breathe of thee;
> And take the grateful love, wherein I hide thy praise!

The story begins as the Sabbath sun rises from behind the wintry peaks of Justedal, and showers his beams on Ulvik's cottages, in one of which fair Brita, "glossy as a mating bird," "yields to the day," and comes out,

> Last of all, among the maidens, met
> To dip fresh faces in the chilly fount,
> And smoothen braids of sleep-entangled hair.

They go, a lively group of Sundayed lads and lassies, to roam the fields, climb the stubborn fell, or boat upon the fiord. In the company are Lars and Per, who each love Brita:

> A herdsman, woodman, hunter, Lars was strong,
> Yet silent from his life upon the hills.
> Diamonds in dark lashes glamed his darker eyes
> Like mountain-tarns that take their changeless hue
> From shadows of the pine: in all his ways
> He showed that quiet of the upper world,
> A breath can turn to tempest, and the force
> Of rooted firs that slowly split the stone.
> But Per was gay with laughter of the sea
> Which were his home: the billow breaking blue
> On the Norwegian skerries flashed again
> Within his sunbright eyes; and in his tongue,
> Set to the louder, warrior key it learned
> In hum of rigging, roar of wind and tide,
> The rhythm of ocean and its willful change
> Allured all hearts as ocean lures the land.
> Now which, this daybreak with his yellow locks,
> Or yonder twilight, calm, mysterious, filled
> With promise of its stars, shall turn the mind
> Of the light maiden who is neither fain
> To win nor lose, since, were the other not,
> Then each were welcome?—how should maid decide?
> For that the passion of the twain was marked,
> And haply envied, and a watch was set,
> She would be strong: and, knowing, seem as though
> She nothing knew, until occasion came
> To bid her choose, or teach her how to choose.

The rivalry of these lovers is fierce as the blasts of their native hills. One day, as all are dancing to the sound of

> The fiddle-strings of Nils, as one by one
> They chirped and squeaked in dolorous complaint,

Lars and Brita were "sweeping in the dance," which bore very little resemblance to the monotonous and civilized waltz, if this be an accurate description. They

> Whirled and paused, as if a mountain-gust
> Blew them together, tossed, and tore apart,
> And ever, when the wild refrain came round,
> Lars flung himself and sidewards turned in air,
> Yet missed no beat of music when he fell.

At this triumphal moment, Per, who had engaged Brita for the dance, entered, and was of course angry enough to see that his presumptuous rival had usurped his place. He

> —— rudely thrust himself on Lars.
> "Your place belongs to me," he hoarsely cried,—
> "Your place and partner!" "Brita's free to choose,"
> Said Lars, "and may be bidden; but this floor
> Is not your deck, nor are you captain mine:
> I think your throat has made your head forget."
> Lars spake the truth that most enrageth men,
> His words were oil on flame, and Per resolved,
> So swayed by reckless anger, to defy
> Them, once, and wholly. "Deck or not," said he,
> "You know what right I mean; you stand where I
> Allow you not: I warn you off the field!"
> Lars turned to Brita: "Does he speak for you?"
> She shook her head, but what with shame and fear
> Said nothing: "We have danced our sexter-dance,"
> He further spake, "and now I go: when next
> We meet at feast, I claim another such."
> "Ay, claim it, claim it" Per shouted; "but you'll first
> Try knives with me, for blood shall run between
> Your words and will: where you go I shall be."
> "So be it: bid your mother bring your shroud!"
> Lars answered, and he left the marriage house.

Lars kills Per, is cursed by Britain, and flees in remorse and despair over the seas, until he reaches America, and then,

> ——where, upon her hill, fair Wilmington
> Looks to the river over nearby meads,
> He saw the low brick church, with stunted tower,
> The portal-arches, ivied now and old,
> And passed the gate: lo! there, the ancient stones
> Bore Norland names and dear, familiar words!
> It seemed the dead a comfort spake: he read,
> Thrusting the nettles and the vines aside,
> And softly wept: he knew not why he wept,
> But here was something in the strange new land
> That made a home, though growing out of graves.

He wanders along the roadside, and, as he goes, meets Ruth, who is to tame his heathen, Berserker spirit, Christianize him, lead him back to Norway, and win for him forgiveness from Brita, and from the relatives of Per, the avengers of his blood. Ruth appeared to the Northern eye of Lars as strange and heavenly an apparition as Malgherita to fierce Theodolf, in the beautiful tale told by the Baron de la Mott Fouque:

> ——No servant-maid more plain
> In her attire, yet, as she nearer drew,
> Her still, sweet face, and pure, untroubled eyes
> Spake gentle blood. A browner dove she seemed,
> Without the shifting iris of the neck,
> And when she spake her voice was like a dove's,
> Soft, even-toned, and sinking in the heart.

Ruth leads him to her father, and Lars becomes a member of their family:

> And Ezra Mendenhall was just, and Ruth
> Serenely patient, sweetly calm and kind;
> So, month by month, the even days were born
> And died, the nights were drowned in deeper rest,
> And fields and fences, streams and stately woods,
> Fashioned themselves to suit his newer life,
> Till ever fainter grew those other forms
> Of fiord and fell, the high Hardanger range,
> And Romsdal's teeth of snow. Yet, Brita's eyes
> And Per's hot face he learned to hold away,
> Save when he viewed his helpless soul in dreams.

Ruth's gentle beauty, day by day, heals the rent made by Brita's rejection and curse. Lars loves her, but again his unhappy fate makes his love his tempter. He has a rival, Abner, a neighbor, rigid in the sect, and rich. Abner's malice persecutes poor Lars, and one day drives him to desperation:

> A Sabbath morn
> Of early spring lay lovely on the land.
> Upon the bridge that to the barn's broad door
> Led from the field, stood Lars: his eyes were fixed
> Upon his knife, and, as he turned the blade
> This way and that, and with it turned his thought,
> While musing if 't were best to cover up
> This witness, or to master what it told,
> Close to the haft he marked a splash of rust,
> And shuddered as he held it nearer. "Blood,
> And doubtless human!" spake a wiry voice,
> And Abner Cloud bent down his head to look.
> A sound of waters filled the ears of Lars
> And all his flesh grew chill: he said no word.
> "I have thy history, now," thought Abner Cloud,
> And in the pallid silence read but fear;
> So thus aloud: "Thou art a man of crime,
> The proper offspring of the godless tribes
> Who drank from skulls, and gnawed the very bones
> Of them they slew. This is thine instrument,
> And thou art hungering for its bloody use.
> Say, hast thou ever eaten human flesh?"
>
> Then all the landscape, house, and trees, and hills,
> Before the eyes of Lars, burned suddenly
> In crimson fire; the roaring of his ears
> Became a thunder, and his throat was brass,
> Yet one wild pang of deadly fear of self
> Shot through his heart, and with a mighty cry
> Of mingled rage, resistance, and appeal,
> He flung his arms towards heaven, and hurled afar
> The fatal knife. This saw not Abner Cloud;
> But death he saw within those dreadful eyes,
> And smote and fled: behind him bounded Lars,
> The man cast off, the wild beast only left,
> The primal savage, who is born anew
> In every child. Not long had been the race,
> But Ezra Mendenhall, approaching, saw
> The danger, swiftly threw himself between,
> And Lars, whose passion-blinded eyes beheld
> An obstacle, that only, struck him down;
> Then deadly hands he closed at Abner's throat.
> But they were grasped: he heard the cry of Ruth,
> Not what she said: he heard her voice, and stood.
> She knew not what she said: she only saw
> The wide and glaringe eyes suffused with blood,
> The stiff-drawn lips that, parting, showed the teeth,
> And on the temples every standing vein
> That throbbed, dumb voices of destroying wrath.
> The soul that filled her told her what to do:
> She dropped his hands and softly laid her own
> Upon his brow, then looked the devil down
> Within his eyes, till Lars was there again.

Ruth and her father, wounded though he was, have no thought of vengeance. They seek only to save the precious soul "that might be purged if once he saw the light." They lead Lars to the meeting, and there he finds eternal peace.

> Meanwhile the summer and the harvest came.
> One afternoon, within the orchard, Ruth
> Gathered the first sweet apples of the year,
> That give such pleasure by their painted cheeks
> And healthy odor, Little breezes shook
> The interwoven flecks of sun and shade,
> O'er all the tufted carpet of the grass;
> The birds sang near her, and beyond the hedge,
> Where stretched the oat-field broad along the hill,
> Were harvest voices, broken wafts of sound,
> That brought no words. Then something made her start;
> She gazed and waited: o'er the thorny wall
> Lars leaped, or seemed to fly, and ran to her,
> His features troubled and his hands outstretched.
> "O, Ruth!" he cried: "I pray thee, take my hands!
> This power I have, at last! I can refrain
> Till help be sought, the help that dwells in thee."
> She took his hands, and soon, in kissing palms,
> His violent pulses learned the best of hers.
> Sweet warmth o'erspread his frame; he saw her face,
> And how the cheeks flushed and the eyelids fell
> Beneath his gaze, and all at once the truth
> Beat fast and eager in the palms of both.
> "Take not away," he cried, "my nevermore,
> Thy hands! O Ruth, my saving angel, give
> Thyself to me, and let our lives be one!
> I cannot spare thee: heart and soul strive
> Here and hereafter, and seem to cry aloud:
> 'Lo! faith and love and holiness are one!'"
> But who shall paint the beauty of her eyes
> When they unveiled, and softly clung to his,
> The while she spake: "I think I loved thee first
> When first I saw thee, and I give my life,
> In perfect trust and faith, to these thy hands."

The opening lines of the third book, which begins their married life, are very beautiful:

> Love's history, as Life's, is ended not
> By marriage; though the ignorant Paradise
> May then be lost, the world of knowledge waits,
> With ample opportunities, to mould
> Young Eve and Adam into wife and man.
> Some grace of sentiment expires, yet here
> The nobler poetry of life begins:
> The squire is knight, the novice takes the vow,
> Old service fails, new powers and duties join,
> And that high Beauty, which is crown of all,
> No more is lighsome maid, with tresses free
> And mantle floating from the bosom bare,
> Confronts us now like holy Barbara,
> As Palma drew, or she, Our Lady, born
> On Milos, type of perfect growth and pure.

We need not follow the poet further. The story reaches its climax in the return of Lars, accompanied by Ruth, to Norway, where he offers his life as an atonement for the murder of Per. His magnanimity disarms Thorsten, Per's brother, and he cannot strike the avenging blow. The crowd who had come to witness and approve the vengeance fall away,

> Except one woman. Troubled was her face
> And full of woe; within the folds of her eyes
> Dwelt an impatient sorrow, and her lips
> Had from themselves the girlish fullness pressed.

This was Brita, who begins again to curse Lars for the grievous wrong he had done her; but Ruth, with her love, softens this sad, desolate heart. Brita forgives Lars, and is gathered within the fold of friends.

> Here, now, they fade. The purpose of their lives
> Was lifted up, by something over life,
> To power and service. Though the name of Lars
> Be never heard, the healing of the world
> Is in its nameless influence. Such separate star
> Seems nothing, but a myriad scattered stars
> Break up the Night, and make it beautiful.

THE RIGHT TO DIE.

Prof. Newman's Letter on Euthanasia.

To the Editor of the London Spectator:

SIR: I write to you at the request of Mr. Lionel Tollemache, who fancies, rightly or wrongly, that I have something to say which may interest you.

He remarks that you seem to regard it as a reductio ad absurdum to his views of euthanasia that they would make out suicide to be sometimes a *duty*. Many years ago I had full reason to believe that a friend of mine (a man morally and intellectually deserving high esteem), in an illness lingering and hopeless, withdrew himself from it somewhat prematurely by means of chloroform. I have no doubt whatever it was under a sense of *duty*. It led me to sound persons now and then as to what they thought of thus terminating life in case of hopeless disease, especially insanity; and the prevalent reply was to the effect, "I give no opinion; but there are many who think a painless and hopeless life *ought* to be ended." If the present discussion should lead to freer avowals, without fear of odium, it will be valuable. I should like to have the commissioners who visit lunatic asylumns called on authoritatively for their sincere opinions on the subject.

Somewhat earlier, in ready travels, perhaps Munga Park's travels and accounts of North American Indians, I was led to meditate on such cases as that of a party forced to travel rapidly through forest or desert where one of them suddenly fails in strength. If the rest stay to carry him all will perish. They reluctantly leave him behind. Sometimes he begs to be killed, lest he perish with slow starvation or by vermin devouring him. The facts, I confess, led me to the conviction that we overstrain our reluctance to shorten life. But to fear to leave a human being to perish alone, especially at his command, when else others will perish uselessly for him, seemed to me like the case of a soldier who refuses to be killed, lest he perish with very often occurs in sickness, where tending the sick ruins the health of those round him; where the strong and young are crippled, that an old person may miserably linger a few months longer. I, for one, look with horror on allowing tender kinsfolk to sacrifice youthful health in order to add days or weeks to my life when worn out.

Of course it is evident that irregular and stealthy self-destruction, *against* the moral opinion of a community, has contingent evils far greater than would occur if such practice were publicly sanctioned under fixed conditions. I take it for granted that as marriage, adoptions, wills are in every well-organized State registered under public officers, so if euthanasia were legalized it would be with like securities against abuse. The registrar would be required to interrogate the patient before witnesses, who would attest his desire of death; and medical testimony be added as to the hopelessness of recovery. Near kinsfolk now earnestly desire the death of a patient when he is suffering agony or even delirium and painful delusions without hope. I do not understand how any one can fear abuse if death were legalized under deliberately planned restrictions such as I have hinted. I am, sir, &c.,

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, February, 1873.

PERSONALS OF THE PERIOD.

> Greene saw the boat was off, and wildly flew for it.
> The life insurance folks cried: "Let 'em sue for it."
>
> Jane used camphene to light her fire the faster.
> "We lay her to rest," intoned the pastor.
>
> Smith blew the gas out ere the bed he glided for,
> Leaving his family quite unprovided for.
>
> To learn if charged, Jones breathed into his fowling-piece.
> His widow's uncle will support his howling niece.
>
> Brown thought he'd flirt with Simpson's wife a little.
> The jury stood a dozen for acquittal.
>
> "I'll shave," said Ruth, of woman's rights the forerunner.
> "The razor must have slipped," observed the Coroner.

Stiles jumped to reach a moving rail-car's platform.
A home's bereavement shocking is in that form.

"What whisky one can stand," said Tompkins, "try,
oh! let's."
His sleep is sweet beneath the early violets.

His shop-girls put on topmost floor did Blaney.
After the fire they didn't count so many.

Jinks tried to stop, by hand, a something-or-other-in' saw.
"My daughter's next shan't smoke," remarked his mother-in-law.

—Orpheus C. Kerr in the Graphic.

Smoking.

The *Quarterly Review* observes that the Russian cadets have a great weakness for smoking, and smoking was held in such abhorrence by Nicholas that—as many an English traveler in Russia will still remember—any person, whatever his age and rank, was arrested by the police if found smoking in the streets. Alexander, who was exceedingly fond of cigarettes, had himself from his father, all his life down, when he wanted to have a smoke. Disregarding all the penalties, however, the cadets managed to smoke in their schools, and in one of them Alexander arrived one day at a moment when the rooms were full of tobacco smoke. He did not seem to notice, however, what a couple of years before would have been regarded as a crime very nearly approaching high treason, and went quietly on with his inspection, when an alarm was suddenly raised, that the Emperor had arrived

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, March 16, 1873.

THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS IN EUROPE.

The religious developments in Europe, especially as involved in the pending struggle between the Church (Roman Catholic) and State, are beginning to assume extraordinary importance. We have already seen their effect in England, where Mr. Gladstone's Irish University bill, which was in reality only a compromise offered to settle this vexed question, has resulted in a defeat of the Liberal party, and probably also in a dissolution of Parliament. In Switzerland the struggle is raging with extreme bitterness, and has resulted in the banishment of Monseigneur Mermillod, the violently Ultramontane Bishop of Geneva, as well as in a furious controversy between rival parties of Catholics in Basle. The Geneva difficulty is an interesting one. During the annexation of Geneva to France, under Napoleon I., it formed part of the French diocese of Chambery, but, on its restoration to Switzerland, it was transferred to the Swiss diocese of Lausanne and Freiburg. A few months ago, evidently with the purpose of rewarding Mgr. Mermillod, who is an ultra infallibilist, the Pope made Geneva a separate Vicariate, without consulting the civil authorities, thus separating it from the episcopal jurisdiction of the Bishop of Lausanne. The Council of State refused to recognize Mgr. Mermillod in his new capacity of Vicar Apostolic, while the Bishop of Lausanne was compelled by orders from Rome to decline to exercise episcopal functions in Geneva. The Council of State retaliated with a bill, which enacts that no episcopal or parochial jurisdiction shall be allowed in the Canton, without the approval of the State, and that, in the future, all parish priests shall be elected by the Catholic inhabitants, and shall be removed by the State for sufficient cause. On the 16th of January, 1873, a Papal brief was read in the Catholic churches announcing the appointment of Mgr. Mermillod. When this brief was announced by the Papal Nuncio at Berne to the Federal Council, they declined to acknowledge it, or the right of the Holy See to dismember a Swiss diocese, without the agreement of the civil power according to the Concordat of 1819. Mgr. Mermillod was informed of this decision, and was also told that he must either resign his new appointment or leave the country. Saturday, Feb. 15, was fixed as the time by which he must quit the exercise of his office. On the Sunday after, however, he preached at Geneva, and on the next day was arrested by the police and conveyed beyond the frontiers of Switzerland to Ferney, where he is now staying. In the diocese of Basle, the quarrel is between the Ultramontanes and Old Catholics, the former represented by Mgr. Lachat. His flock has protested against the publication of the decrees of the Vatican Council, and the civil authorities supported them in their resistance. The Bishop at once commenced suspending anti-infallibilist priests by wholesale, and thus brought matters to a crisis. On Nov. 19, 1872, the Diocesan Conference of the seven Cantons condemned his arbitrary proceedings, and on Jan. 29, following, they announced the deposition of the Bishop. The Federal Council was requested, in connection with the Holy See, to take steps to fill the vacancy, and their decision was also communicated to the Chapter of the diocese at Soleure, requesting them to name a temporary administrator of the diocese, which they declined to do, on the ground that the See was not vacant. The Bishop has made a protest, which, with the communication from the Chapter, was to be laid before the Diocesan Conference on Feb. 14, the results of which have not yet transpired.

Meanwhile, the theological war in Germany continues with unabated ardor. Its latest development is a remarkable article on the subject of the Pontifical position of Rome, published by Bismarck, in his press organ, the *National Zeitung* of Berlin, in which he indulges in the following philippic against the Pope:

> If curse and ban possessed an immediate magical agency—if the conjuror of the Vatican could let fly the little stone that would smash the Colossus—the oppressed Church would change itself into a triumphal one, and that in the proximate future. Never have more objurgations fallen from the lips of any Pope than from those of Pius IX. There is no State with which he has not fallen out. He has solemnly cursed the fundamental laws of Germany, of Austria, of Italy; he has commenced open war with Switzerland; he conspires against the constitution at present obtaining in France; his anathema has fallen upon Spanish arrangements; several years have elapsed since he expelled the Russian Envoy with violence from his Court; such matters, even in Papal history, are not by way of being rarities—at least during the last three centuries. The understanding must accommodate itself to many incomprehensible things; but hitherto, when the Church's need has risen to its maximum point through the vagaries of a Pope, help has always been hard at hand. The savior Death has appeared, and has bundled off the old conjuror; and, inspired by the Holy Ghost, the Conclave has raised to the seat of the Apostle-Prince a man of diametrically opposite principles.

The Chancellor then goes on to maintain that, through the syllabus and dogma of infallibility, the Church is worse off than it was under the Pontificate of the Thirteenth Clement, and that, considering the temper of the age, it is of no consequence what the Church thinks about the theories it has announced. He closes by saying: "In the end this battle must become a battle of intelligence; and upon that territory the Jesuits, ghostly as well as worldly, with all their dogmas and the miracles of the saints to boot, cannot but quickly come to grief." The Chancellor, however, is meeting with fierce opposition from the Church. The Archbishops of Cologne and Posen, in behalf of themselves as well as the other Roman Catholic Bishops of Prussia, have presented a memorandum to the Imperial Government upon certain pending legislation, in which they protest against any measures which violate the natural or acquired rights of the Church, and against any laws to be issued in future based upon this legislation. They also claim that the Catholic Church in Prussia possesses the inalienable right to manage its own affairs by its own legitimate organs in all matters of faith and morals, as well as of organization, administration, and discipline. The conclusion of the Bishop's memorandum is minatory in character, and indicates that they will not yield without a desperate struggle. They say in concluding:

> They have made up their minds, with all legitimate means at their disposal, to defend their lawful freedom and staunchly to vindicate the very smallest of their ecclesiastical rights. In the interest of the State, no less than the Church, from the very bottom of our heart we entreat and adjure the rulers of this kingdom and all those having an influence upon the conduct of public affairs to retrace their steps from the fatal path entered upon; to restore peace and the consciousness of an acknowledged and lawful position to the members of the Catholic Church, numbering so many millions in Prussia and the German Empire at large, and to refrain from forcing upon us a set of laws which, while every Bishop would find them incompatible with his oath of office, and every priest and layman contrary to the dictates of his conscience, would entail endless misfortune upon our beloved country were they ever carried out by force.

This great struggle between Church and State which is now going on in Germany, England, and Switzerland, will be watched with more than usual interest, not only by religionists, but by all who are interested in political questions and the administration of government. It involves the great question of freedom of thought and opinion. If the liberal element is successful, it must compel the Church to confine its jurisdiction to spiritual matters; if unsuccessful, it prepares the way of that worst and most intolerant of all forms of government—a religious autocracy.

RATIONALISM VS. CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Hiram P. Crozier furnishes to the *Golden Age* the most rational defense of Christianity against the assaults of Rationalism that has lately appeared. It is a reply to Mr. Francis E. Abbot's "Impeachment of Christianity," published originally in the Toledo *Index*, and subsequently reproduced in pamphlet form. Mr. Abbot's impeachment embodies twenty counts, the more important of which charged that Christianity is the great organized superstition of the Western World; that it is the great enemy of science, retarding the spread of the knowledge of Nature; that it is an obstacle to civilization; that it teaches that the virtues of the Savior can be a substitute for the virtues of the saved; that it spreads gloom over myriads of minds by a horrible theology; that it commands supreme love to be rendered to a God altogether unlovely; that it proclaims ideas of God which would drive every reflecting mind into atheism were it not that modern knowledge furnishes the elements of a far higher idea of God, etc., etc.

Mr. Crozier meets those charges and many others by replying that, if they were all true (which he does not admit), they would prove nothing against Christianity at its fountain-head, however they might impeach the channels through which it has flowed. They may impeach Calvinism, Catholicism, or any other ism going, but cannot impeach Jesus of Nazareth or the doctrines taught by him. To the specific allegations of Mr. Abbott he opposes the sayings and doings of Jesus, with more perspicuity and less dogmatism than is usually found in religious controversy, and the argument thus far is assuredly on his side.

In one point, however, he misstates, or rather fails to state, the real position of his adversaries. He accuses them of applying tests to Christianity which are not applied to any other religion, to any system of philosophy, science, or branch of thought. "When treating of Brahminism or Parseeism," he says, "they apply the scientific method. Even a few grains of wheat in Epictetus, or Marcus Aurelius, or Plato, or some unknown seer or sybil, they sift out of the abounding chaff and magnify as the seed corn of humanity, without which the souls of the race would perish for want of nutriment. But when they approach Christianity the scientific method is dropped. They look for chaff instead of wheat," etc. Quite true; but are they not warranted in doing so when Christianity claims that the Scriptures are divinely inspired, in such way as to be absolutely true in all parts? No such claim was ever set up for Plato, or Epictetus, or Marcus Aurelius, whose teachings, as regards human conduct, are in harmony with those of Jesus Christ, and as regards the Deity are oftener in harmony than in opposition, and ought therefore to receive a joyful rather than a reluctant recognition from Christians. No such claim is set up in the Western World, at least, for Brahminism or Parseeism. Therefore, it is not without reason that Mr. Abbot and his like single out what they deem the weak points, or, as Mr. Crozier says, look for chaff instead of wheat. If Mr. Crozier casts aside the tenet of inspiration, as it is commonly received, he can show that his adversary has adopted an unscientific method of argument. But if he holds to it he cannot.

Nevertheless, his argument is sufficiently novel and trenchant to call for attention in the columns of the secular press, and accordingly we give it a place in THE TRIBUNE.

ON THE RIGHT TO DIE.

We have previously made mention of the discussion going on in England on the subject of "Euthanasia." Mr. Lionel Tollemache is the prophet of a modern English system of ethics, which he explains and justifies in a late number of the *Fortnightly*. He has since been reinforced by the authority of Prof. Francis W. Newman. The purpose of this new school is to defend the right of suicide, and presumably to increase the number of self-murders. Mr. Tollemache's paper merely demonstrates that there is "nothing new under the sun." It goes over the same ground that some of the ancients took in reference to the control which they asserted every man to have over his own existence. It was here that the Epicureans and one section, and of course the least admirable section, of the Stoics reached a common result by directly opposite modes of reasoning and habits of life. The Epicureans defended the right of suicide on the same ground that they would defend any other gratification of desire; a desire to die with them had as much claim to satisfaction as a desire to live. The pseudo-Stoics approved of the practice as a duty under certain circumstances, and as the only permanent escape from wickedness and persecution which would enable man to bear the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. So Seneca and Epicurus met here on common ground; and so Cicero, who did not approve of the practice generally, became Cato's apologist. Mr. Tollemache's school of "Euthanasia" is, therefore, but an imitation or a revival of a doctrine founded upon a rejection of the idea that there is any sanctity in human life *per se*.

Mr. Tollemache's notions are those of the old school. He calls suicide "the new cure for incurables." Those who have become hopelessly burdensome to themselves or others should put themselves out of the way. A man who has the testimony of two or three physicians that he only lives to suffer may then rightfully elect to die. We are the free masters of our own existence, says Mr. Tollemache and his fellow-believers. They hold that if there is any hidden law that a man must continue to live against his wishes, then it is also a duty to bear pain without the employment of sedatives, to be rained on and catch cold instead of using umbrellas, and to submit to all other trials and tribulations which Nature may impose upon us, without availing ourselves of any of the preventives or restoratives that have been invented for the alleviation of mortal pangs. Mr. Tollemache has not failed to notice that those who have a horror of suicide frequently encounter death as a matter of duty without flinching. This is probably the reason why he is anxious to establish duty as a moving cause for suicide, and thereby render it more popular. It would not be difficult to demonstrate the falsity of Mr. Tollemache's reasoning. It would only be necessary to go over the old arguments with which the later Christian fathers met the Pagan idea of death in general and suicide in particular. It is not necessary to do this, for the *reductio ad absurdem* quickly suggests itself to most well-regulated minds nowadays. As the London *Spectator* observes, "If life is not a trust, which we have no right to lay down at our own discretion, a totally new and most dangerous class of questions, which might acquire the most serious significance for any nation that entertained them, would at once arise."

Prof. Newman instances as a case where killing, or self-killing, would be justifiable, that of "a party forced to travel rapidly through forest or desert, where one of them suddenly fails in strength. If the rest stay to carry him, all will perish." They reluctantly leave him behind. Sometimes he begs to be killed, lest he perish by slow starvation or by vermin devouring him. The facts, I confess, led me to the conviction that we overstrain our reluctance to shorten life." This case occurred to him, he says, in reading the travels of Mungo Park, or accounts of the North American Indians. Why he should have gone so far as Mungo Park, or the North American Indians, is a puzzle. Every battle fought by two armies leaves a multitude of wounded men who, the surgeons know perfectly well, cannot possible recover, and who suffer excessive pain while they linger. Of course, they have the same right to commit suicide that the helpless traveler has. And if they have this right, then the surgeons have the right to furnish the means for suicide—a logical deduction which Mr. Tollemache makes a part of the system of Euthanasia. And not to go so far as the battle-field, there are multitudes of cases in the hospitals where the physicians know that death is the only possible relief of the patient, and that death is inevitable. Should these, also, be furnished with the means of putting an end to their own lives? Yes, says Mr. Tollemache. From this point the inquiry extends to idiots and lunatics, confirmed drunkards, and aged persons who have become a burden to themselves and others. Indeed, it is hard to find the place to stop, and herein consists the practical refutation of the doctrine. Once admit that there is any place where suicide is justifiable, and we enter upon a broad and ever-widening sea of self-murder, in which all notions of a Divine ordering of the universe and all conceptions of human duty are lost and dissipated.

FACILITIES FOR MARRIAGE.

It is not so difficult a matter to get married in this country as some people suppose. Several decisions in other States, and now a very unequivocal opinion from Judge Farwell, of the Cook County Circuit Court, establish the fact that it is not absolutely necessary to employ priest or magistrate to seal the bond of matrimony in the eyes of the law. Some weeks ago, it will be remembered, an interesting case was brought in Judge Farwell's Court, in which one Nellie Post applied to be appointed executrix of the estate of Silas Post, deceased, claiming that she was his widow, though she had never been formally married. The evidence showed that the man and woman had lived together for years, that their relatives had caused proceedings to be instituted against them for open adultery, and they had frequently represented that they were married. But the evidence failed to establish the necessary connection between a promise or agreement of marriage and the consummation of the vows as a sequence. Judge Farwell held, therefore, that there had been no marriage in this case, and denied the plaintiff's petition. He took occasion at that trial, however, to state it as a well-defined principle of the law, that a formal marriage ceremony was by no means necessary to constitute the legal bond of matrimony. He regretted that the case before him did not offer evidence that Silas Post and Nellie Post had taken each other to be man and wife, and then lived together under this plain contract, but he could not undertake to confuse adultery with marital relations.

It was but a short time after, that another case of a somewhat similar nature came before Judge Farwell, and he has just decided that there was a marriage in this instance, though no formal ceremony had taken place. One Jacob Schmidt, in the fall of 1871, inquired of some Danish people named Corson if they knew of a good girl whom he could get as a wife. They introduced him to Anna Jacobson, and the two agreed that they would be married. Then the fire came and disturbed their plans. After the fire, Schmidt took a house on the West Side, and Anna went to live with him, he promising to marry her. She repeatedly requested him to fulfill his promise, and, one day, he brought a German to the house and held a conversation with him, in the German language, which the girl could not understand. The German then asked her, in English, if she liked Jacobson. She replied in the affirmative. He then resumed the conversation in German, and went away. After the friend had gone, Jacobson represented to the girl that they had been married, and thenceforth they lived together as man and wife. Jacobson wrote a letter home to his mother in Germany, informing her, as he told Anna, that they were married, and asking her to sign the letter conjointly with him, which she did, though she could not read the letter. A reply was subsequently received from Germany, in which the mother asked for the wife's picture. Some time after, Jacobson, evidently tired of the girl, began to abuse her, told her that she was not his wife, and drove her out of the house. Thereupon she applied to the Court for a separate maintenance, and Judge Farwell, on Friday, recognized the marriage, granted the prayer, and fixed the amount of the maintenance.

The sanctity of the marriage contract has recently received another judicial confirmation in Philadelphia. The case was one in which the marriage had been celebrated in Ireland by a Catholic priest,—the wife being a Catholic and the husband a Protestant. When the wife sued for support, in Philadelphia, on account of desertion, the husband claimed that they had never been married, and set up an English statute of the time of George II., providing that a marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, or between two Protestants when celebrated by a Catholic priest, should be null and void. The Judge, following the principle laid down in Story's "Conflict of Laws," held that such a law was a violation of sound morals, and of the settled principles of public policy. He, therefore, declared the marriage good and valid, and condemned the attempt which had been made to evade it as one of the vilest things that had ever come under his judicial observation.

These, and all other judicial efforts to make marriage a contract of the most binding legal character, without regard to mere form, are entitled to public commendation; especially in a country and among a people where the facilities for divorce, the doctrine of free love, and a hundred varieties of fantastic licentiousness, have threatened the sanctity of the marriage relation so seriously.

THE EFFECTS OF NATIONAL CORRUPTION.

The first English paper to break ground upon the recent Credit Mobilier developments in this country is the London *Spectator*, the organ of the English Liberals, and always a staunch friend of the United States. In its comments upon the corruptibility of American politicians it confines itself mainly to the effect upon democracy, and justly assumes that nothing can be more disheartening to radicals, or to any men who believe in self-government, than these revelations of corruption. From this standpoint it argues the inevitable results which must flow from such corruptions unless they are checked. Assuming that democracy is incorrupt, if it can not or does not care to find representatives who are honest, then democracy is dead before it has well been born. The men who will sell concessions will sell contracts, and, "under our modern civilization, the very life of a nation may depend upon the honest performance of contracts upon shiprivets, and soldiers' boots, and the quality of powder, and the step from furnishing boots of paper to betraying an expedition is a very short one." This practice having become general, the work of legislation is sure to fall to men who make a trade of it, and, profiting by it, give their whole attention to it, and create a huge monopoly. Thus the control of a great country, like the control of a city, may pass into the hands of a Ring, and all good or far-sighted men in such an event must give up the democratic cause as a hopeless fallacy. Gloomy as this train of reasoning may be, it is none the less logical, and not only logical but practical. The *Spectator* is not propounding a theory but stating a fact, which must result from these corruptions, sooner or later, if they are allowed to go on unchecked and gather head, as in the case of Credit Mobilier, and the election frauds, in the face of which such men as Pomeroy are allowed to retain their places in the National Legislature, and such men as Caldwell demand to be excused because they did not bribe as many voters as they had votes. No one can tell how long the War of the Rebellion was prolonged by shoddy contracts and sawdust bombs, but those were made at a time when fraud and corruption had not been legitimatized by the formal action of Congress, and the National standard of morality had not been lowered by votes of Congressmen and public banquets tendered to men proven guilty of corruption. It is impossible at present to regard the idea of war with a foreign power with any degree of complacency. Jobbery and swindling in contracts have already reduced our navy to a comparative nullity. How much better off would the army be, in case of war, now that Congress has done its best to debauch the public morals, and establish the fact that corruption may be practised with immunity?

The only gleam of hope, of course, lies in the incorruptibility of the people. If the people acquiesce in these corruptions, the struggle is at an end; if they do not, there is hope for better things. As the *Spectator* says: "A nation may fall into the hands of a corrupt class as into the hands of a corrupt King, and yet remain itself uncorrupted. That certainly happened in England under Charles II., when King, courtiers, and statesmen alike accepted bribes which the electorate would have rejected with contemptuous scorn; and under Walpole, when Peers apologized for rejecting bribes which tailors would have thrown in the faces of those who offered them." If the recognition of the fact that politicians are corrupt, and that the obtaining of office is simply a matter of bargain and sale, possess any weight, there is some hope. The people universally know this, and we believe if these corruptions could be dealt with by the people themselves, they would make a summary disposition of them. Commenting upon this phase of the question, the *Spectator* says:

> This is so far satisfactory, but we cannot deny that each of these revelations, necessary as they are if there is ever to be reform, is a severe blow struck against democracy. Grant the electorate innocent, and we must still concede that it is excessively stupid. It looks as if average, half-educated workingmen, such as make up the constituency of Kansas, while they can be trusted to fight for their country, and even to see that slavery is an evil, cannot be trusted to discern the character of their representatives. They select in ordinary times a "bad lot," and when selected do not look after them with anything like adequate keenness and intelligence. If they remain poor, that is no credit to them, and if they become rich, that is no cause of suspicion, for they may have been speculating in stocks. We do not like the outlook—for Englishmen and Americans are essentially the same—any more than we like the deduction we are forced to draw,—that the reverence for rank acts as an antiseptic on the reverence for money. We never feel sure, as we read these stories in American papers, and French papers, and German papers, that the English guarantee against a repetition of them in this country is not caste pride, the strongest argument for aristocracy in some sense or other it would be possible to suggest. It is a disheartening thought from our point of view, but we never deny a fact, and there the fact is that any man who offered £1,200 or £12,000 to any English Peer or county member for his vote would be summarily ejected from the room. There are lobbyers among us, too, but they refrain from putting temptation into that crude form, and they are powerless against the caste.

The only remedy which the people have lies in the expression of their condemnation at the polls. It must be a severe struggle, however. The people have got to contend against an army of corruptionists, powerful in influence and lavish in money; against the intricate machinery of partisan rings; against a party in possession of office and power, wielding a tremendous influence through its widespread patronage; against gigantic corporations and monopolies, and against the official indorsement of corruption. The next conflict at the polls must decide whether the people of this country are prepared to indorse corruption. If they do not rebuke it, and it is allowed another four years in which to fasten its clutches upon the Government and the people, there is little doubt the warning of the *Spectator* will be fulfilled: "The vice is fatal, and, if it spreads only a little more, we shall yet see the fall of the mighty American Republic, and of the brightest hopes of the race now covering the globe."

PHILOSOPHY FROM YOUNG CHICKENS.

The instinct of animals is a subject that has been comparatively neglected by the psychologists. The disposition of modern investigators has been to deny the existence of the "blind sight" in which the world generally puts its faith, because it is held to be unscientific to accept as inexplicable that which further research may sometimes trace to natural causes. The doctrine of many *savans*, therefore, has been that what we call instinct is nothing but the result of experience, acquired in so short a time as to make it imperceptible even to the closest observation. Yet this has been so far a mere assertion, unconfirmed by positive demonstration, and accepted simply because it is more in accord with the exactness of science than the theory of intuition would be. Mr. Douglas A. Spalding has a paper in the last number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, based upon some curious and interesting experiments which he has made with young animals. The theory of experience as an explanation of instinct holds, for instance, that distances cannot be taken in by the eye, but can only be estimated by going over the ground until it becomes familiar; and that sound is but a meaningless sensation at first, the direction and character of which can only be determined through reiteration and tests To test this theory, Mr. Spalding resolved to take the youngest of animals, render them blind and deaf from birth, and watch their actions unassisted by their maternal preceptors.

The most interesting of the experiments were made with young chickens, artificially hatched. Before escaping from their shells, the little creatures had their heads completely hooded, or their ears closed with wax, or both, rendering them blind or deaf, or both blind and deaf. The hoods were kept on their heads for various lengths of time, from a few hours to three and four days, and, when released, their actions were noted with the minuteness of a court journal. They were usually set free on a table, with insects dead and alive distributed about them. At first they were surprised, but often at the end of two minutes their eyes would follow the movements of the insects, "turning their heads with the precision of an old fowl." They pecked away, after a few moments, at the smallest specs, which they never missed by more than a hair's breadth. One of the little victims, after being hooded for three days, sat and chirped for six minutes, then followed the movements of a fly at a distance of twelve inches, made a peck at its own toes first, and, the next instant, a vigorous dart at the fly, which it seized and swallowed at first stroke. It was then placed on rough ground not far from a hen with a brood of chickens of its own age. It stood chirping for about a minute, and then made its way straight to the brood, requiring no guiding, avoiding the stones, and leaping over the smaller obstacles that lay in its path. This was the first time it had ever walked. Nine different chickens, hatched in a flannel bag, and kept there for two days, were separately placed some nine or ten feet from a box in which were concealed a hen and her chicks. Each one of them, after standing a moment, set off straight for the box in answer to the hen's call,—a sound they had never heard before. Even chicks rendered absolutely deaf by wax in their ears, went directly to the mother as soon as the wax was taken away. The instinct of fear was tested with a young hawk. It was made to fly over a brood of "self-made" chicks, which took refuge in the grass and bushes in the twinkling of an eye. A young turkey, which had been adopted while still in an uncracked shell, was sitting on the table about the twelfth day of its existence, comfortably eating its frugal meal from Mr. Spalding's hand, when it heard the shrill chirp of the young hawk confined in the closet. "Like an arrow, the poor turkey shot to the other side of the room, and stood there motionless and dumb with fear, until the hawk gave a second cry, when it darted out at the open door right to the extreme end of the passage, and there, silent and crouched in a corner, remained for ten minutes. Several times during the course of that day it again heard those alarming sounds, and in every instance with similar manifestations of fear." Mr. Spalding has observed young chicks dressing their wings when but a few hours old. "Scratching," which might easily be a matter of imitation, is commenced by chicks a few days old, which have never seen that operation performed. A peculiarity of turkeys is the manner in which they catch flies, approaching them stealthily, after the fashion of a cat catching a mouse, and then suddenly plunging at them. A young turkey, but a day-and-a-half old, was found to employ the same *modus operandi*; and a brood of young turkeys hatched by a hen did the same thing. This could not have been the result of imitation, for there were no other turkeys on the place, and chickens do not catch flies in that way. The chickens have an instinct of following, which they develop immediately, following a hand around a table, or following the man who has cared for them. It is curious to note, however, that these young animals seem to lose their early instincts if they are kept blinded or deafened too long.

Mr. Spalding notices Mr. Herbert Spencer's theory of inherited acquisition as a possible explanation of the mystery of instinct. This means that instinct is the result of accumulated experiences of past generations, duly transmitted on hereditary principles. This, however, is a field of speculation which neither increases nor diminishes the value of Mr. Spalding's experiments.

Some little time ago, it was announced that the Rev. Dr. Newman, the pastor of the President's church in Washington and the Chaplain of the United States Senate, proposed to take a pleasure-trip around the world. Now it is announced that this gentleman has been tendered the appointment of Inspector of Consulates. This appointment places the Rev. Dr. Newman in the following comfortable conditions: He draws a salary from the Methodist Church in Washington; he draws another salary as Chaplain of the United States Senate; he draws still another salary as Inspector of Consulates; and he has his expenses paid for a pleasure-trip around the world. There are few professional politicians who have so good a thing. Yet the Rev. Dr. Newman's public services may be summed up in his joint debate with Brigham Young, and his indorsement of the Rev. Mr. Harlan, and his recommendation to the Methodist clergy of Iowa to send that gentleman back to the Senate. The extension of party favors to the representatives of the meek and lowly Jesus is a practice that cannot be commended at any time, but it is to be deprecated particularly in this instance, because the latest of Dr. Newman's emoluments is a position which requires industry and experience. It is notorious that the Consular system of the United States is in a bad condition. In some cases, the abuses have become a positive disgrace, and in many others there is the usual inefficiency consequent upon mere political advancement. The entire system demands thorough inspection, with a view to practical reformation. It is not to be presumed that any Right Reverend gentleman on a pleasure tour will take the time and trouble, even if he had the experience and ability necessary to such a task. The appointment of Dr. Newman to this duty, therefore, is not simply a wrong in the light of using the public moneys to pay the expenses of a pleasure-trip, but a further wrong in thus neglecting the pressing necessity for rooting out notorious abuses. It is to be hoped that the news of the appointment is premature, or, if actually made, that the Senate will see the propriety of keeping its Chaplain at home, where, if he does his professional work well, there is plenty of it to do.

The Committee on Arrangements for the Vienna Exposition have already discovered one important thing, if true, in regard to the disposition of people in apartment houses. "The unfortunately unavoidable consequences of the living of many in a small space," they say, "manifest themselves in the injury of health and morality." The truth of all this would depend largely upon the character of the people thus thrown together, we should say, and of the arrangements of the apartment houses. The Vienna idea of morality would scarcely be accepted as a standard for American morality, and abuses might creep into Vienna flats which would not be tolerated in any house of New York or Chicago, in which respectable people lived. On the other hand, it would be difficult to keep filth and degradation out of the tenement houses of the conventional American style. If Vienna could have the American idea of morality, and America could have the Vienna style of apartment houses, we do not believe there would be the same cause of complaint on either side.

As the Euthanasia school has been revived in England, with a number of advocates of the right and desirability of suicide under moving causes, the statistics of self-murder have a new interest. France has recently been subjected to another periodical fit of suicide, and some curious statistics have been reaffirmed. These show that in a thousand cases of suicide by shooting, and a thousand others by hanging, the former method is the favorite by large odds up to the age of 40, and the latter regains its strength by recruits between the ages of 40 and 90. Just why this should be so is not altogether clear, unless the greater impetuosity of youth, and the greater deliberation of age, can account for it. It has also been discovered that philosophical or deliberate suicides usually occur in the night, while unpremeditated cases are disposed of in the day time.

In the account of the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th inst., it is said that "prominent in the procession was an omnibus containing a number of veterans of the Mexican War. Following them in the procession, men came bearing the tattered flags of many of the great battles of the country. This part of the procession was continually cheered."

To show how few officers of the line are left in the United States Army, on the active list, who served in the Mexican War, the following is given:

Gen. Sherman; Maj.-Gens. Hancock and McDowell; Brig.-Gens. Cooke, Pope, Ord, Canby, and Augur—8.

Cols. Palmer, Emory, Oakes, Sturgis, Gregg, Getty, Brooks, Hunt, Pitcher, Wallen, Floyd-Jones, Gibbon, Bomford, King, Clitz, Wood, Gordon Granger, Crittenden, Sykes, and Jeff. C. Davis—20.

Lieut.-Cols. Elliott, Brackett, John P. Hatch, Davidson, French, Dent, Lugenbeel, Potter, Gilbert, Nelson, Kautz, and Bootes—12.

Majs. Green, Royall, Brannan, Allen, De Russey, Gibson, Howard, Howe, Hays, Andrews, Seymour, Wilkins, Mason, and Whistler—14.

Capts. Ball, Robertson, and Dunn—3.

Only 57, all told.

Of this number, only one (Cooke) was a field-officer in Mexico, and but four had reached the rank of Captain, viz.: Gregg, Brooks, Bomford, and King. The rest were all Lieutenants or in grades below.

A serious complaint has arisen among the New York libraries, especially in the Astor Library, relative to the mutilation of books; the greed of prints-collectors, extenders, and illustrators being such that they do not hesitate to mutilate any book, however valuable it may be. The New York *Tribune* says: "We could mention several works from each of which the portrait has been systematically filched, until it is quite uncommon to find an example of it where it belongs. We have seen whole sets from which the portraits have been taken, and in all the old book-shops bushels of these portraits are offered for sale, every one of which was stolen from a volume. Unless something is done to restrain this mania, we shall soon have no old illustrated biographies or histories at all." The facts above stated furnish an important hint to the managers of our own Public Library, especially as print-collectors abound in Chicago, and some of them are not troubled with conscience.

That knowing class, to whom nothing is new, now assert that the rumored separation of the Princess Louise from her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, is a natural consequence of the circumstances under which the marriage occurred. They make public what they have known and kept secret so long, that it was all nonsense about this being a love-match; and the rejoicing over the fact that an English Princess was finally to be permitted to marry the man of her choice, was simply a cover for the real condition of things. This real condition was that the Princess Louise had long since fixed her affections upon an obscure English gentleman—a clergyman of the Established Church—and that the Duke of Argyle's son was accepted as an easy way out of the difficulty. It is now only necessary to have a complete refutation of the rumored separation, to make these people unreservedly happy,—for, of course, they would maintain that they knew it all the time.

The music of the future is making a very decided impression in England. A Wagner Society has been organized in London by Mr. Dannreuther, which has a direct relation with the great Wagner Festival to be given at Baireuth in 1874. The first concert of the Society took place recently, and was an immense success, some of the pieces receiving three encores. The programme consisted of the overture to "Tannhauser," the prayer from "Rienzi," four parts of "Lohengrin," the overture and introduction to the third act of "Der Meistersenger," Siegmund's Liebetied from "Die Walkuere," and the Kaiser March. Franz Diener, who is to sing in the part of *Siegfried* at Baireuth, was present, and sang at the concert with great felicity and power. It is said. Wagner is at present advancing through Europe with most remarkable strides.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

II.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Notwithstanding his blunders on the 16th and 17th, Napoleon on the morning of the 18th was fully confident of success. Believing that he would have only the English to contend with, he felt sure of victory, and, on seeing them posted before the forest of Soignes, he exclaimed, "*At last I have them! There are nine chances to one in my favor.*" Marshal Soult warned him not to be too confident, and Gen. Foy observed, "The English infantry are the very devil in the fight;" but the Emperor treated their remonstrances with contempt: "You think, because he beat you, that Wellington is a great General." His whole air and bearing was that of one who scented a coming triumph, and he indicated neither by word nor look that he feared such a disaster as might follow the arrival of a fresh army on his flank. In his own narratives of the battle there is no allusion to any possible aid from Grouchy, nor any hint that he thought the Prussians near. From midday on the 17th to 4 a. m. on the 18th the rain had been pouring down in torrents, the ground was terribly beaten up, and the troops on both sides had suffered much in their marches and in the bivouacs. Was this the reason that led Napoleon to suspend his attack till 11 o'clock in the forenoon? Did the miry state of the soil make it impossible for his cavalry or artillery to manœuvre till after the sun had shone for some hours, or was he trying to strike terror into a part of the motley army opposed to him by an imposing array of his forces? Did he secretly cherish a hope that the Belgian regiments would quit Wellington in a body, and range themselves under his own eagles? Be all this as it may, he again lost hours, when every minute was precious to him, and played into the very hands of his enemies. Had he begun the attack two or three hours sooner, he might have thrown his whole army upon Wellington, and thus, perhaps, have crushed him before Bulow arrived. General Jomini, an acute French critic, denies the validity of the Emperor's excuse touching the state of the ground; and Brialmont, the able Belgian critic, holds the same opinion; "ground is not made much better," he says, "by a few hours of dry weather." Besides this, Napoleon himself tells us in his *Memoires*, that the artillery officers who had examined the ground announced at 8 o'clock that the guns could be manœuvred, though with some difficulty; and we know that Wellington, by the same hour, had made all his dispositions for the battle.

The position in which "the Iron Duke" awaited the attack of his adversary, and which he had surveyed a year before for this purpose, was one of great natural strength, and its selection was a proof of his military sagacity. Let any one traverse the field, as we did, not long since, and, after a careful survey, he will find it hard to regard the battle, as delivered by Napoleon, as better than butchery. Merk Braine, a village and a ravine, secured Wellington's right, while his left was less strongly protected by two small hamlets, called La Haye and Papillote. The key to his position was an old Flemish farm-house of brick, called Hougoumont, which, with its outbuildings and large garden inclosed by a very high and strong brick wall,—also, its orchard and copse of beech trees, of about two acres, surrounding it, and pond serving as a moat,—was a small fortress. This stronghold, which fronted the British right, was strengthened by loopholing the walls for musketry fire, and, by the erection of scaffolding, to enable the troops within the garden to fire from the top of the wall. Nearly in front of the British centre, at a less distance down the slope, was another smaller farm-house, called La Haye Sainte, which, like Hougoumont, was filled with English troops, and not a little strengthened the English position. During the whole of this fierce contest there was no strategy,—no attempts at turning flanks,—but all was straightforward fighting, from the first gun to the last.

Napoleon's first mistake, we have seen, was in delaying his attack till nearly noon. A far greater blunder was his neglect to occupy with a small infantry force the Wood of Paris, through which the Prussians had to pass on their way from Wavre to attack his right wing. By this neglect, Bulow was enabled to form therein and debouch upon his right, to defend which Napoleon was compelled to detach during the battle not less than 16,500 of his choicest men, and 66 guns, which he had intended to employ against Wellington. Of this we shall speak again in a more appropriate place. His next mistake was in throwing away so many troops on the almost impregnable fortress—for such the English had made it—of Hougoumont. Napoleon began the battle by hurling Jerome's division against that post. Had "the Iron Duke" himself chosen the point at which he should be assailed, he would unquestionably have selected that. It was the very strongest British bulwark. Column after column of the French swept down the ridges, and assailed it with fiery valor; but it was like butting their heads against a wall. It has been well said that "all defensive positions would be successful, if the adversary would attack them on the points where there are the best advantages for receiving him. Few defensive positions *are* successful, because the adversary is generally cruel enough to attack them in quite a different place." Not so with Napoleon; against Hougoumont he sent 10,000 men, all of whom were placed, sooner or later, *hors de combat*. Foy's division alone lost 3,000 men; 1,500 fell in a single half hour. The wood which surrounds the chateau, and which was occupied by some of the British guards, was taken and retaken several times, and finally remained in the possession of the French; but the chateau itself was impregnable to the last. Why, at the outset, a strong howitzer battery was not directed upon it, as it was after some hours, nobody can tell. Only the upper part of the walls and buildings, however, was assailable by cannon; they could be reached only by shells. There was no necessity, however, for making a formidable attack upon this post, for it lay in front of the British extreme right, and might have been neglected by the Emperor alt

TLE OF WATERLOO.

II.

MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSI- OF CHICAGO.

his blunders on the 16th and he morning of the 18th was success. Believing that he he English to contend with, tory, and, on seeing them forest of Soignes, he ex- *have them! There are nine my favor.*" Marshal Soult be too confident, and Gen. e English infantry are the fight;" but the Emperor onstrances with contempt: e he beat you, that Welling- General." His whole air ast of one who scented a d he indicated neither by word red such a disaster as might a fresh army on his flank. es of the battle there is no ible aid from Grouchy, nor thought the Prussians on the 17th to 4 a. m. on d been pouring down in tor- as terribly beaten up, and ides had suffered much in the bivouacs. Was this Napoleon to suspend his at- the forenoon? Did the ll make it impossible for his manœuvre till after the me hours, or was he trying part of the motley army op- posing array of his forces? sh a hope that the Belgian Wellington in a body, and der his own eagles? Be all in lost hours, when every s to him, and played into enemies. Had he begun e hours sooner, he might e army upon Wellington, have crushed him before eneral Jomini, an acute the validity of the Em- the state of the ground; le Belgian critic, holds the and is not made much bet- few hours of dry weather." n himself tells us in his rtillery officers who had ex- nounced at 8 o'clock that manœuvred, though with made all his dispositions which "the Iron Duke" his adversary, and which he fore for this purpose, was strength, and its selection tary sagacity. Let any one e did, not long since, and, he will find it hard to re- delivered by Napoleon, as Merk Braine, a village Wellington's right, while ly protected by two small aye and Papillote. The as an old Flemish farm- Hougoumont, which, with ge garden inclosed by a ick wall,—also, its orchard s, of about two acres, sur- serving as a moat,—was a stronghold, which fronted trengthened by loopholing fire, and, by the erection of troops within the garden the wall. Nearly in front t a less distance down the aller farm-house, called , like Hougoumont, was roops, and not a little sh position. During the test there was no strate- ning flanks,—but all was g, from the first gun to ke, we have seen, was in fantry under Ney's direction, was the only suc- cessful one of the day. It lodged the French in La Haye Sainte, and penetrated for a brief time the British line. The grape-shot from several field-pieces, which the French had brought up, tore fearful gaps in the German brigades, and the side of one square was literally blown away by a tremendous volley from the French guns. For the first time the situation of the allied army was really critical. Had the Young Guard been present to support Donzelot at La Haye Sainte, the result to Wellington might have been most disastrous. Why, then, were they not there? Because they had been sent to Planchenoit, on Napoleon's right, to aid Loban in keeping off Bulow. In like manner, the last desperate attacks on the British line by the two columns of the Imperial Guard failed because there was no cavalry to support them; and why was there no cavalry? Because this force had been needlessly sacrificed in the third attack, and because some 2,500 of them had been detached against the Prussians early in the afternoon, when, by seizing the defile of Lasnes with an infantry force, Bulow might have been kept back without a horseman being sent to that point. The Guard was attacked by a destructive fire both in front and flank, and whole ranks fell at once like grain before the reaper. Even under these disadvantageous circumstances, it might have maintained somewhat longer its impetuous attack, which has been called "the madness of despair;" but at this moment Zieten's corps debouched from the Ohain road upon the English left, and, attacking the French right wing, drove all before it. The effect produced on the rest of the French army by the repulse of the Guard and the sudden onslaught of Zieten, was completed by the general advance, for which Wellington, with the instinct of genius, suddenly forsook his attitude of defense; and as Blucher's victorious legions were pouring across the sole line of retreat, while the last reserves of the French had been exhausted, the defeat was turned into a panic and a rout unparalleled in history.

To sum all up,—the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, which decided the fate of the Empire, and sent the victor of so many fields an exile to St. Helena, was due to no accident, but to his own blunders, and the superior strategy of the allied Generals. It resulted simply from his own delays before and after Ligny; from his failure to separate the Prussians in that battle from the English, by attacking their right wing, instead of the centre and left; from not employing D'Erlon's corps either to help Ney or to crush the Prussians, instead of suffering them to reorganize and retreat on Wavre; from sending Grouchy to the east to pursue them, when they were out of his reach, and thus placing 33,000 men "in the air;" from fighting a battle with Wellington on the 18th of June, instead of on the 17th, when Blucher could not have helped him; from beginning the battle at Waterloo several hours too late; from the non-occupation of the Wood of Paris, and the worse than useless slaughter of thousands of brave soldiers at Hougoumont; from the hurling of his troops against the enemy in too dense masses; from the failure to support his infantry charges by cavalry, and his cavalry charges by a sufficient force of infantry; and lastly, from the terrible mistake of suffering the cavalry reserves to be engaged to soon. "A few drops of water, more or fewer," says Victor Hugo, "prostrated Napoleon." What nonsense! Did the rain retard the Prussians? What else was it but the execrable roads that kept them from attacking the French several hours earlier? "But Wellington would have been beaten, but for the arrival of the Prussians." Indeed! Was he not *looking for* and *counting upon* the approaching army of his ally as part of the fight? Was he not watching from early afternoon the lessening pressure which told him that Napoleon was forced to strip himself of his formidable reserves, to keep off the Prussians? Above all, had he not prepared, on the days before, in concert with the fiery old Prussian Marshal, this fatal stroke of war, and was it not precisely because of this that he took up the gauntlet which Napoleon had thrown down?

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Thomas Clarkson, William Pitt, and the African Slave Trade.

London Social Life—St. Olaf's Fountain—Adventure with a "Boule-Dogue."

Chopin and "George Sand"—"George Eliot" as "Almost an Inspired Critic."

So far, Robert Dale Owen's Autobiography derives its chief interest from those passages which are not autobiographic. The trumpery details of juvenile compositions, and infantile fevers and measles, serve to mark the intervals between an occasional good story or striking passage in some other person's life. One of his stories gives the yea-yea and nay-nay

OLD-TIME ENGLISH CLERGY

a rather unclerical embellishment:

One instance of profanity, I remember, greatly scandalized me, brought up as I had been to venerate ministers of the Gospel. I was sitting on my inpatient pony, one gray morning, next to a jolly, well-mounted curate who had just joined the hunt. The hounds had been turned into a dense copse, and we were in momentary expectation of the signal announcing that Reynard had got away before the dogs, when a horseman, riding up, told us that "the stupid animal had suffered himself to be killed only a few yards from where he was unearthed."

"D—n the creature!" broke forth my clerical neighbor; "God d—n such a fox!" Adding, perhaps in reply to my astonishment, "And that's a good deal for a clergyman to say."

PITT AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

While in London Mr. Owen became acquainted with Thomas Clarkson, the famous English Abolitionist. Clarkson gave him a graphic account of the interview which he obtained, through the influence of Wilberforce, with William Pitt, then Prime Minister:

With the directness of a master-mind that great man plunged into the subject at once. "I know that you have bestowed much study on this matter, Mr. Clarkson," he said; "but I want details. Can you give them?"

"Yes, if you will allow your secretary to bring in some books which I left in the ante-chamber."

Four or five ponderous folios, labeled respectively "Day Book," "Journal," and "Ledger," were produced. Pitt mentioned the name of some well-known slaver (the two Brookes, I think it was), and asked, "Do you know anything about her?"

"Yes; do you wish to see an account of her last voyage?"

Pitt assenting, Clarkson, after reference to the index of one of his journals, labeled "Slave-Voyages," handed the volume, open at the narrative demanded, to the Minister, who read it with the closest attention; then asked, "Do you know the names of the officers and sailors who were shipped for this voyage?"

"Here they are,"—opening one of the ledgers at a page headed "The Ship Brooks."

"Ah! did you take the testimony of any of these sailors?"

"I did of this one,"—pointing to his name,—"and here it is,"—opening the ledger at another page, headed with the man's name.

Pitt read his testimony, from the first page to the last. "Any other testimony?" he then asked.

Clarkson gave him three or four more to read, which he perused with the same care, then added, "The surgeon; did you examine him?"

"Here is his testimony."

The Minister ran it over, taking notes as he did so. "An important witness that, Mr. Clarkson. Can you tell where he is to be found?"

"Just at present he is at sea; but the Brooks will be in during the summer, and then his address will be —" giving it.

"Can the sailor witnesses be procured if they are wanted?"

"Next summer they can easily be found." And Clarkson, having copied from a ledger the names of the boarding-houses in Liverpool which each respectively frequented when on shore, handed them to the Minister.

"Any more vessels?" asked Mr. Pitt.

"Twenty or thirty more, if you have time to examine the testimony regarding them."

"I shall *make* time. It is a very important inquiry."

This rapid cross-examination, Clarkson told me, lasted three or four hours, during which, he said, Mr. Pitt must have looked over attentively more than a hundred pages of manuscript. To every question put, Clarkson had a satisfactory answer ready. When the slave-voyages had been read over before, and some of the sailors could not be produced, it was stated what had become of them, whether by death, discharge, or desertion. Pains had given been taken, in every case, to record the former abode or service of each, together with the time of his entry, copied from the books of the vessel.

The effect produced on the Prime Minister, during this memorable interview, exceeded, Clarkson said, his most sanguine anticipations.

When Pitt had glanced over the last page submitted to him, he closed the book and said: "That will do. I doubted whether the slave-trade was the iniquitous traffic which many good men have represented it to be. You have removed these doubts. Mr. Clarkson; and I thank you for the wonderful pains you have taken and the facts you have brought before me. You may depend upon whatever I can do, upon all the personal influence I can exert, to further your wishes. I may not be able,"—he hesitated a moment,—"there are circumstances that are likely to prevent this being made a Cabinet question. But nothing shall prevent me from expressing, so far as I have power, what the cause by doing so, my individual opinion on this subject. Come to me whenever you have anything important to communicate, without ceremony or previous appointment. I shall give instructions that whenever I am very specially engaged, you be admitted at once. Any further you want I will order. Perhaps I may communicate with some of our Continental neighbors on the subject. Can I do anything more for you?"

Clarkson begged to be allowed to lay before him some African productions; and they were brought from the next room. They included native manufactures of cotton, leather, gold, and ivory, which he examined them with interest, and spoke with emotion.

"I fear that we have underrated these people, Mr. Clarkson. We owe them a debt for the miseries we have aided to bring upon them. It would be worthy of England to bestir herself for the civilization of Africa."

Then, after sitting silent for some time,—much moved, Clarkson thought,—he dismissed him with a few brief words of kindness and encouragement.

Doubts have been cast on Pitt's sincerity in this matter. I know that Lord Brougham was incredulous as to his earnest desire for abolition. But Clarkson told me that he found him as a firm friend of the African to the last. The above interview took place in 1788; and before the close of that year Pitt caused to be made to the French Government a communication in which he urged a union of the two countries to abolish the slave-trade. But the answer from France was unfavorable; and as the correspondence was not made public at the time, few persons knew that it had taken place. Pitt kept his word, also, to Mr. Clarkson,—giving him access at all times, and furnishing him with many important documents which could only be had by a government order.

"He was true to the cause," Clarkson said to me, "from the early years of our great struggle till his death in 1806. He did not live to see the Abolition bill passed; yet had it not been for his assistance at critical moments, we might not have succeeded in passing it even to this day. For, when that bill was in its passage, did him full justice on that score."

"The Exploits of

EDMOND GENET

in the United States" are the subject of James Parton's chapter, which does that impertinent diplomat scant justice.

E. S. Nadal records some

IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON SOCIAL LIFE

and of that particular phase of it we call society,—an institution wise men are accustomed to hold in great contempt while very gladly accepting its invitations. He seems to have been especially impressed by a narrowness of social life and an almost corroding self-consciousness in incessant and destructive activity:

Englishmen appeared to me to be criticising themselves away. This is true of ourselves, and it is true of all educated English people; but the disease reaches its extremest forms among Englishmen of fashion and quality. I once asked one of the kindest and cleverest of them I knew, "Can a young man in this country read poetry to the ladies, not his own, of course, but out of a book?" "No," said he, "that would be rather com-pro-mis-ing" (shaking his head and pronouncing the word slowly). On reflection, I did not remember having done that thing myself for years, but I hardly had it classified as one of the things not to be done under any circumstances.

In this very great self-consciousness and doubt as to what to do, it was an advantage to have some particular tone set and the range of conversation narrowed within some well-understood limits. By this, language, as a medium of expression, is abolished, and it becomes a means of getting along comfortably with friends. Certain things are set apart as good for men to converse upon,—the races, horse-flesh, politics, anything in short, providing it is not discussed in a definite or original manner. No man should say anything which might not be very well said by any one else. He must set his clock by them, and regulate it carefully when it inclines to go faster. The following is a simple and easily-understood specimen of a club conversation:

First Speaker—"Are you going to the Aldershott to-morrow?"

Second Speaker—"No."

First Speaker—"Why arn't you goind to Aldershott to-morrow?"

Second Speaker—"Oh, I hate Aldershott."

He follows a pause of longer duration, during which the first speaker reads over the *Pall Mall Gazette* for the third time.

Second Speaker—"Watter, bring be gin and seltzer."

English society people make but little effort to impress or astonish; and they have no wish to be thought individually remarkable, because that sort of ambition among them is a very exceptional thing. What they do value is the art of getting on; and the inevitable effect of living among them is to make one think that that is the best thing one can do:

But while the lust of the eyes and the pride of life are everything to upper-class Englishmen, you hear wonderfully little said about these things. Carlyle and Thackeray, the poets and satirists, and the goody old maids who write the novels, though they quite shut the mouths of these brave gentlemen, have by no means driven such thoughts out of their hearts. To give you to understand that they are persons of consequence, they would think the last degree of vulgarity. Yet, if they do not claim consequence, it is not because they do not value consequence. They know that to assert openly their demand is not the best way to have it accorded them. The avidity of Mrs. Gov. Brown and Mrs. Judge Jones for the best rooms at the hotels, and the recognition and sympathy of all the railway conductors, is unknown in England. But the two manners, so different apparently, are not so different essentially. Both demand consideration and consequence,—the one only more successfully than the other. The quiet demeanor, the sedulous avoidance of self-assertion, the critical look, the slightly reserved bearing, say very plainly, "See, I am a person of consequence." Both make the same inferior claim. The one makes it in a wise, refined, and successful way; the other in a foolish, vulgar, and unsuccessful way.

"Poise" is the name given to this wise, refined, and successful manner of self-assertion. It may be defined as the quality of absolute quiescence. By the aid of it we move with the semblance of unconsciousness through a throng of which we are inspecting every individual. Society has discovered (what the young find it so hard to learn) that by looking quite blank we keep people altogether in the dark as to what we are thinking about. That which Serjt. Buzfuz found so difficult,—to look as though no one were looking at him,—London society has learned to do.

"ST. OLAF'S MOUNTAIN"

is a Norwegian poem by the talented young Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen:

Like a ball of blood-red fire
Sinks the sun o'er forests sleeping,
Wondrously in splendor steeping
Glaciers far with cloud-capt spire.

Leaning on his stalwart steed,
Stands King Olaf, sad and weary;
Loath to view the ruins dreary,
Whereon flames exulting feed.

From below, a muffled ring,
Like the far, unceasing dirges
Of the faintly murmuring surges,
From his musing wakes the King;

And a vast and weary throng—
Peasants, armed with scythes, and brawny
Spearmen, clad in wolf-skins tawny—
Slowly wind the hills along.

Spoke a warrior grave and hoar,
To the King his voice uplifted:
"Tossed and vanquished we have drifted,
Saintly King, unto thy shore.

"We have cried to Thor and Frey;
But our gods no more are near us,
Wrathful Thor no more will hear us.
Give us water ere we die!

"We have heard that Christ the White
Hath a balm for each disaster.
We will worship him, O master,
Who our armies put to flight."

Then with holy zeal aglow,
With the power of strong believing,
Swift the King, his sword upheaving,
Smote the barren mountain's brow.

Into splinters sprang the sword;
And the mountain's ancient giant*
Roused its echoes, fierce, defiant,
As if mocking Christ the Lord.

Ah! but from the earth's deep breast
Came no bubbling fountain bursting;
And the barren land lay thirsting,
With its heavy doom oppressed.

Rose a peasant then, and said,
Chuckling with a cunning, low laugh,
"Now we know, forsooth, King Olaf,
Still is ancient Thor not dead."

Fierce the royal warriors frowned,
"Slay the wretch!" the King nodded wildly,
But the King rebuked them mildly;
Low he knelt upon the ground.

Grave and silent stood the throng,
While he prayed with deep contrition:
"Lord, O save them from perdition;
I am weak, but Thou art strong."

And his tears fell hot and fast;
Waked to life the barren mountain;
Upward sprang a bubbling fountain,
Rushing o'er the sun-bleached waste.

Now is sheathed King Olaf's sword;
But the cross his zeal hath planted
In our land it stands bright, undaunted,
Gleaming over dale and fjord.

And his fountain pure and clear
'Mid the drooping alder-bushes
Still with joyous cadence gushes,
Fresh, unchanged, from year to year.

* According to the popular belief, the mountains were the abodes of trolls and giants, who were constantly waging war against St. Olaf, because they could not endure the noise of his church-bells.

IN "A CHANCE ACQUAINTANCE,"

which ripples along in the most delightful way in the world, which is Mr. Howells' way of writing, there is quite a thrilling adventure, as an escapade go nowadays. The occasion of it was a "boule-dogue." Miss Kitty and Mr. Arbuton were wandering about Quebec, "doing" the scene of Arnold's attack in 1775:

The silence of the place was broken only by the noise of cooper's adzes. It seemed to be going on in every other house; the solitude reflected only the Newfoundland dogs that stretched themselves upon the thresholds of the cooper-shops. The monotony of these shops and dogs filled Miss Kitty with humor, and as they went slowly by she made a jest of them, as she used to do with things she saw.

"But here's a shop without a dog!" she said, presently. "This can't be a genuine cooper-shop, of course, without a dog. O, that accounts for the chips!" she added, pausing before the threshold, and picking up a sign—"*Academie commerciale et litteraire*"—set under the window. "What a curious place for a seat of learning! I wish do you suppose is the connection between cooper-shops and academies of education, Mr. Arbuton?"

She stood looking for the sign that moved her mirth, and swinging her shut parasol idly to and fro, while a light of laughter played over her face.

Suddenly a shadow seemed to dart betwixt her and the open doorway, and there was hurled violently against her, and, as she struggled to keep her footing under the shock, she saw him bent over a furious dog that hung from the breast of his overcoat, while he clutched its throat with both his hands.

He met the terror of her face with a quick glance. "I beg your pardon, don't call out, please," he said. But from within the shop came loud cries and maledictions. "O you Nieu! c'est le boule-dogue du capitaine anglais!" with appalling screams for help; and a wild, uncouth little figure of a man, bareheaded, horrified, came flying out of the open door. He wore a cooper's apron, he had an adz in one hand a red-hot iron, which, with continuous yells, he thrust at once against the muzzle of the hideous brute. With the sound the dog loosed his grip, and, dropping to the ground fled into the obscurity of the shop as silently as he had launched himself out of it. Kitty yet stood spell-bound, and before the crowd that had appeal of Mr. Arbuton's rescuer had summoned could see what had happened.

Mr. Arbuton lifted himself, and looked angrily round upon the gaping spectators, who began, one by one, to take in their heads from their windows and to edge back to their thresholds as if they had been guilty of something much worse than a desire to succor a human being in peril.

"Good heavens!" said Mr. Arbuton, "what an abominable scene!" His face was deadly pale, as he turned from the insolent intruders to his deliverer, whom he saluted, with a "Merci bien!" spoken in a cold, steady voice. Then he drew off his overcoat, which had been torn by the dog's teeth and irreparably dishonored in the encounter. He looked at it shuddering, with a countenance of disgust, and made a motion as if to hurl it into the street. But his eyes again fell upon the cooper's small little figure, as he stood twisting his hands into his apron, and with volubile eagerness protesting that it was not his dog, but that of the English ship-captain, who had left it with him, and whom he had many a time besought to have the beast killed knowing it to be dangerous. Mr. Arbuton interrupted him in French: "You've done me the greatest service. I cannot repay you, but you must take this," he said, as he thrust a bank-note into the little man's grimy hand.

"O, but it is too much! But it is like a monsieur so brave, so—"

"Hush! It was nothing," interrupted Mr. Arbuton again. Then he threw his overcoat upon the man's shoulder. "If you will do me the pleasure to receive this also! Perhaps you can make use of it."

"Monsieur here has me with benefits; monsieur—" began the bewildered cooper; but Mr. Arbuton turned abruptly away from him toward Kitty, who trembled at having shared the guilt of the other encounter, and, entering her hand, he placed it on his arm, where he held it close as he drove away, leaving his deliverer planted in the middle of the sidewalk and staring after him. She scarcely dared ask him if he were hurt, as she found herself doing now with a faltering voice.

"No, I believe not," he said with a glance at the frock-coat, which was buttoned across his chest and was quite intact.

It had all happened so suddenly, and in so brief time, that she might well have failed to understand it, even if she had seen it all. It was barely intelligible to Mr. Arbuton himself, who, as Kitty had loitered mocking and laughing before the door of the shop, chanced to see the dog crouched within, and had only time to leap forward and receive the cruel brute on his breast as it flung itself at her.

He had not thought of the danger to himself in what he had done. He knew that he was not hurt, but he did not care for that; he cared only that she was safe; and as he pressed her hand tight against his arm, there passed through it a thrill of inexpressible tenderness, a quick, passionate wonder and possession, a rapture as of having won her and made her his own forever, by saving her from that horrible risk. The man in which he had but now dwelt concerning her seemed an obsolete frivolity of an alien past; all the cold doubts and hindering scruples which he had felt from the first were gone; gone all his care for his world. His world for the divine moment, there was no world but in the tender eyes at which he looked down with a glance which she knew not how to interpret.

FREDERIC CHOPIN,

the brief, brilliant genius who had no home and no fatherland, and wandered fitfully and sadley in his life as in his music, is the subject of a very delicate and finely-wrought sketch by Amanda R. Gere. We reproduce, in part, her description of one of the happiest of the few happy scenes of his life,—his acquaintance with "George Sand":

It was in 18[illegible], in the literary and musical salon of the charming Countess d'Agoult, that he first met the celebrated woman whose influence over his character and destiny was probably greater than that of any other person; who fathomed the closely-kept secret of his inner life, and gathered to herself all that was deepest and most sacred in his heart. "George Sand" occupied at that time much the same position towards the leading spirits of the age that her gifted sister had occupied during the trobled days that followed the first Revolution. With less profound philosophy, less calm insight, and less faith than Madame de Staël, the author of "Lelia" was keener, more penetrating, more essentially an artist. Both entered into the great social and political questions of the day; both wielded an immense power; both were enthusiastic, sympathetic, and spontaneous. But the experience of Madame Dudevant had been less fortunate. Having at an early age contracted a marriage de convenance, and finding the yoke grow too galling as the years passed, she had boldly shaken it off, and in so doing had freed herself from all forms that were purely conventional. In spite of the prejudice raised by her liberal opinions and independent life, she became the centre of the most brilliant circle of Paris. Into this circle Chopin drifted. Notwithstanding his dislike of literary women, he was forced to recognize the fascination of a spirit so strong and self-reliant, so brilliant and so gifted, but withal so tender and so genial. Henceforth she was the guiding star of his life.

In the autumn of 1837 Madame Dudevant went to the Isle of Majorca for the health of her son Maurice. Chopin was suffering severely from a disease of the lungs, to which he was a victim for so many years. Hoping to find relief from the mild air of the Mediterranean, he accompanied her. They found lodgings in a ruined Carthusian convent in a lonely and secluded spot of the island. "It is the most beautiful spot I have ever lived in," writes Madame Dudevant, "and one of the most beautiful I have ever seen. La Chartreuse is so picturesque under its festoons of ivy. The flowers grow so luxuriantly in the valley, the mountain air is so pure, and the sea so blue in the horizon!"

The picture is a poetic one: a man, lonely, and an artist; a woman who is an artist too, and in whose tender eye he reads the secrets of his own soul; a quiet spot of rarest beauty, from which the glare and din of the great world is forever shut out; soft and balmy airs with the perfume of orange groves, the far-off dreamy music of the sea, the simple life with its pleasant details, the mornings of busy work, the evening rambles among the ivy-hung cloisters.

The one absolute sentiment of his life was undoubtedly his attachment to Madame Dudevant:

For eight years she watched over him in illness with unwearying care, comprehended his genius, understood his caprices, sympathized with his sorrows, and sustained him by a strength foreign to her own. He had no immediate ties, and every fibre of his nature twined itself about this brilliant but tender-hearted woman. A species of sensual epicurism, not uncommon to temperaments like his, might lead him to toy with feeling elsewhere, to enliven the moment; but every other sentiment was quickly forgotten in this one cup of intoxication, so perilous, yet so full of charm.

His individual and musical characteristics are thus summed up by the writer:

While he lived, Chopin was not widely known. It was his misfortune, in common with all poets and artists who strike no dominant vein. He could not write for the multitude any more than Shelley could, for he appealed neither to men's senses nor men's passions. He never attempted anything epic or dramatic, never produced an opera or an oratorio, or any work of great breadth of design. He had some thoughts of composing a national opera, but they never carried into execution; indeed, it is a matter of great doubt whether he could ever have succeeded as a dramatic composer. He could not sufficiently comprehend passion as it existed in other minds. He could not forget himself. The world gave back a reflection of its own inner experiences. His genius was essentially lyrical, and his fame rests principally upon his short compositions—his Etudes, Waltzes, Polonaises, Mazurkas, and Nocturnes. These have a purely national physiognomy, a mirror of peculiar civilization; but they lack the elements that would make them household words. He could not picture feeling in its fresh and simple phases as Burns did, or as Mozart did, as all popular poets and artists have done. "He leads us into a region full of melancholy and mystery," says one of his critics; "but we cannot remain there long; we experience a feeling of suffocation, we gasp for air." His audience is found among the chosen few who have penetrated deeply into the mysteries of existence, and felt, in all their sad significance, those expressive words of Boesinet, "All the bottoms of everything one finds emptiness and nothingness."

Another reason why his works can never become universally popular lies in the extreme difficulty of playing them well. There was a delicate individuality about his own rendering that defies all successful imitation. It requires a poetic sense as fine, swift, and penetrating as his own.

"RECENT LITERATURE,"

which, in the hands of Mr. Howells, is one of the most readable and instructive departments of the *Atlantic*, and a very model of what literary criticism should be, has notices of "Middlemarch;" "Backlog Studies," by Charles Dudley Warner; Underwood's "Hand-Book of English Literature:" "The Woods and By-Ways of Old England," by Wilson Flagg; "The Minnesinger of Germany," by B. E. Kreeger; "Modern Turkey," by L. Lewis Farley; "A Journey to Egypt and the Holy Land in 1869-'70," by Henry M. Harmon, D.D.; "The Class-Room Tame—History of English Literature," by John Fiske; and "Modern Leaders," by Justin McCarthy.

Mr. Howells' views of

"GEORGE ELIOT"

and her last book are new and noteworthy. He says:

When we have said that "George Eliot" is almost an inspired critic, have we not said what is really the most important thing about her? No doubt at such an opinion thousands of her admirers would hold up their hands in horror. "Inspired critic!" they would exclaim; "how can an author of singular dramatic power, and of equally singular power of human delineation, be a critic?" This, however, is the question. If "George Eliot" has not always taken the most dramatic power, and of equally singular power of human delineation, be a critic?" This, however, is the question. If "George Eliot" has not always taken the most dramatic power, and has imagined real characters, there is no doubt that it is folly to say that she is primarily a critic. But we think she has not. What she has done has been to describe, with such wonderful acuteness and ironical force, the thoughts and feelings which, under given circumstances, a certain *kind* of person might have, that we are forced to admit the possibility of the picture, or, to speak more accurately, the reality of the report. Besides this, she has a wonderful power of reproducing scenes of every sort with which she is familiar, or, rather, with which her mind is familiar,—a faculty which seems to us, at least, not a pictorial or imaginative one, but rather that faculty of description which comes of observation and general power of statement. That this is true may be occasionally seen when "George Eliot" attempts remote studies, like that, for instance, of the medieval Italian barber-shop in "Romola,"—a shop in which we feel so acutely sensible of the daylight of the English intellect of the nineteenth century, as well as the keenness of "George Eliot's" humor, to make ourselves quite at home. Even in the English scenes, as has been well said by a recent critic, we are from time to time oppressed by a sense that the village worthies who make reflections on life and on each other are, after all, only masks through which "George Eliot" is ventriloquizing.

The author of these volumes is a critic. Her maxim "Know thyself and things in general" has been taken profoundly to heart, and as a result we have a book of what might be called sympathetic erudition such as no one else ever dreamed of. History, science, art, literature, language, she is mistress of. Upon all these fields she draws. Human life, however, is her interest; in this all her studies centre. Her observation is always beginning, never ending. Certainly, if writers are divided, as Goethe somewhere suggests, into those who are born to say some one thing, to produce some single literary flower and die, and those whose life is one constant development, like that of Nature herself, in which education and production go on side by side to the end, "George Eliot" would be included in the latter class. Goethe himself belonged to it, and, as M. Taine says, Goethe was the first of modern men to appreciate the changed relations between man and nature which the new renaissance was to introduce.

Religious Phenomena in Indiana.

Rockville (Ind.) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

There has been a singular phenomenon attending religious revivals in this (Parke) county during this past winter, very similar to what was known to the early settlers of this State and Kentucky as the "jerks" mentioned in "Peter Cartwright's Autobiography." The "jerks" was a spasm of involuntary jerking which seized saint and sinner alike at the revivals, first in 1804 and next in 1819. The more the subject resisted the more violent the spasms became. Cartwright thought the jerks a genuine visitation from God to convert sinners and confirm the righteous; but a manifestation that immediately followed the "jerks" in 1819, to-wit, the "running and jumping" exercise (which I take it was modern shouting), and going into trances, he considered a miserable delusion, and preached against it as such; though from his own account it was as genuine and unavailable as the "jerks." He says persons would claim to go into a trance, and remain cold and apparently insensible for hours and days, and, in some instances, over a week, taking no food or stimulant during the entire time. Such persons, on their return to consciousness, would declare that they had seen hell and heaven, and had talked with God and the angels. Such has been the precise character of the manifestations in this county this winter. The first was at Osborne Chapel, seven miles east of this place, at a United Brethren revival conducted by Rev. Mr. Wimset, a noted revivalist. The next was at a Quaker revival (or innovation, as the old ones term it) in the north part of the county. The third case was in the west part of the county at a religious meeting of the Methodists and Quakers jointly. And the last was at Annapolis, seven miles south of here, or near the centre of the county, at a Methodist revival just closed. At this revival, among others who went into a trance was the pastor in charge. On his return to consciousness he gave the same experience as did the other subjects at this and the other meetings, that he had seen hell, heaven, angels, and some departed relatives. The several subjects of these trances are of such character as to preclude the suspicion that their condition was feigned. Much local speculation has existed as to what it is, and what it means. Will wonders never cease?

The Committee of the proprietors of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, have determined to raise the rent to future managers. The present lessee, Mr. Chatterton, has for some years past paid a rent of £5,000 per annum. He now offers £6,000. Mr. Mapleson bids £6,500, and Mr. Mansell £7,000. If Mr. Chatterton should remain manager of that establishment he would cede the theatre for the fall months to Mr. Carl Rosa, for the purpose of giving a season of English opera.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

The effect of pleasant spring weather, and an improved condition of the streets and sidewalks, has been peculiarly noticeable during the past week in the attendance at the various places of amusement. Probably in no week since the fire has the patronage been so large in the aggregate, and at the same time so evenly distributed. Each of the managers has had occasion for congratulation upon the strength of the brightened prospect which follows a long and gloomy winter,—one of the severest ever known in its effects upon amusement matters. At McVicker's, Mr. Booth, in "Hamlet," has drawn crowded houses. The same has been true of the newly-augmented company in "Peril," at Hooley's Opera-House; at the Academy of Music, Oliver Doud Byron has played to a good business; the minstrels at Myers' Opera-House have faced fine audiences in numbers and quality; and Wilder's National Circus has crowded Nixon's Amphitheatre since its opening night. That this should be so in the height of the Lenten season is somewhat remarkable, and it argues either (or both) that the attractions have been exceptionally strong, or else that the city is unusually full of transient people. The coming week gives promise of an equally flourishing and active state of things in the amusement world.

AT MCVICKER'S THEATRE

Shakspeare's great tragedy of "Julius Cæsar" is to be produced, in a style of great splendor, according to the announcement of Mr. McVicker, who has been busily preparing for this event for several weeks past, and who promises that the most critically careful attention shall be bestowed in the matters of elaborate and historically correct costumes, scenic appointments, properties, and stage accessions in general. With the recollection of a very fine performance of "Julius Cæsar" still fresh in the minds of our theatre-goers, an added interest will be felt in the play as given at McVicker's. On different occasions during the week Mr. Booth will assume the three principal roles of the tragedy, appearing as *Brutus* on Monday and Friday, with Mr. O'Neill as *Marc Antony*, and Mr. Power as *Cassius*; on Tuesday and Saturday, Mr. Booth as *Cassius*, Mr. O'Neill as *Brutus*, and Mr. Power as *Cassius*; Wednesday, Thursday, and the Saturday matinee, Mr. Booth as *Marc Antony*, Mr. O'Neill as *Brutus*, and Mr. Power as *Cassius*. Following is the distribution of the remaining characters:

Julius Cæsar (his first appearance)	F. G. Maynard
Octavius Cæsar	Jas. Taylor
Casca	M. Lanagan
Decius Brutus	G. Roscoe
Metellus Cimber	H. Fendleton
Trebonius	M. J. Pendleton
Cinna	J. M. Barron
Popilius Lena	H. H. Wood
Soothsayer	C. W. Holmes
Titinius	Neil Gray
Ligarius	J. P. Deuel
Flavius	H. Flohr
Pindarus	F. Moseley
Lepidus	F. H. Sothern
Servius	T. Davis
Clitus	C. Hawthorne
1st Citizen	J. Payne
2d Citizen	W. Blake
Portia, wife to Brutus	E. Barry
Calphurnia, wife to Cæsar	Octavia Allen
Lucius	Phœbe McAllister
Senators, citizens, guards, attendants, etc, by aux-	Mary Myers

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

The week just passed at Hooley's Opera-House has been the most prosperous period in the career of that theatre. Beginning with Tuesday night, the first performance of "Peril," the attendance has been uniformly large, while on one or two occasions it was found necessary to place camp-stools in the aisles in order to supply people with seats. It should not occur again. This practice is in violation of the city ordinance recently passed by the Common Council—a fact which was undoubtedly overlooked by Mr. Hooley, who will not permit its recurrence, it is to be presumed, now that his attention has been called to the matter. During the continuance of a powerful attraction like that of "Peril," it becomes the duty of the management to give notice when all the seats are sold, and to allow people their choice between standing-room only, or no admittance. We are assured that this policy will be pursued at Hooley's hereafter, and that no more camp-stools will be used.

The large patronage which has been called out by the superb production of the piece has necessitated the continuance of "Peril" this week. The performance now progresses with absolute smoothness, and in as we have said, characterized by a degree of perfection seldom attained in theatrical representations. Miss Glover has been growing steadily in favor since her first appearance. The hoarseness with which she was afflicted early in the week has almost wholly disappeared, enabling her to use her voice with much better effect than was possible at first. On Friday evening she ventured upon a ballad, which was rendered tastefully as to method, and with suggestions of a quality of tone which must be very pleasing when at its full. Having already reviewed at some length the performance of "Peril," we need say no more excepting to advise people to see this, one of the best acted and most handsomely mounted pieces ever produced on any stage.

It is understood that Mr. Campbell, the author of "Peril," is engaged in writing another modern drama, to be entitled "Risks," which will be brought out at Hooley's during the season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe return to the Academy this week, after a prosperous and extended tour through the Southern States, where their appearances were invariably successful. It will be remembered that their last engagement in Chicago was signalized by a succession of crowded houses. Miss Thompson and her talented company are now the only organization of the kind before the public—the only one that has lived down the prejudice which had arisen with reference to the burlesque order of entertainment. That they have succeeded where so many have failed is, presumptively, a circumstance strongly in their favor; but mostly more to their credit are the means which they have relied upon to achieve their present assured success—viz.: a careful and consistent avoidance of the usual tendency of burlesque performers to degenerate into mere indelicacy and vulgarity. As a substitute for the laugh which follows a coarse allusion or an improper suggestion, they have been compelled to cultivate and rely upon legitimate humor and vivacity, and they are entitled to the credit of accomplishing the result. The troupe includes two sprightly and talented actresses in Miss Thompson and Miss Wethersby, two accomplished singers in Misses Dubois and Zerbini, and two inimitably droll comedians in Beckett and Edouin, with enough of auxiliary resources to make up a light, pleasing, brilliant entertainment. For the first three nights of the week "Kenilworth" will be given, and also at the Wednesday matinee; Thursday evening, "Robin Hood;" Friday evening, "Blue Beard;" Saturday afternoon and evening, "Lurline."

On Monday, March 24, Mr. Frank Mayo begins an engagement at the Academy, appearing in his new and eminently successful drama, "Davy Crockett."

St. Patrick's Day is to be celebrated at the Academy by a complimentary benefit to Mr. Harry Deakin, the Assistant Treasurer, in whose behalf Miss Jennie Quigley, Miss Minnie Kean, Mr. James A. Herne, Mr. Billy Homer, Mr. R. E. Hoyt, Mr. H. B. Warner, and the entire Academy company have volunteered. The favorite Irish drama, "Robert Emmet," will be given with a strong cast; to be followed by Mr. R. E. Hoyt's humorous recitation, "Punkin Pize," and, in conclusion, "Handy Andy," with Mr. Herne in the title-role.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Chicago seemed, last week, to have discovered for the first time what a really elegant minstrel company we have among us, for the attendance at Myers' Opera-House had been more uniformly larger than during any week since the opening. An auditorium completely filled each night with a fine class of people, and a performance of surpassing excellence

MADAME DUFOUR.

"I wonder who she is!" said Walter Drummond, looking back as he left the churchyard.

"Who?" asked Kate Hyslop, with a displeased air

"That lady in the blue and gold shawl, who sat opposite to us in church," he answered.

"Oh! that red-headed woman?" indifferently. "Why she was a stranger, of course; what else should she be?"

"But I wonder who she is, and where she comes from," repeated Walter with insistence.

"Really, Walter, you are very odd! What concern can it be of yours, and why should you wonder about her at all?" returned Kate, with her iciest manner; and her betrothed, taking the hint, let the matter drop. But, though being free, he pondered all the more, and wearied himself with conjecturing, "Who can she be?" and "Is she going to stay here?"

Hinton, where they all lived, is not a pretty place; nor a very secluded place; nor a place that led to anywhere else; nor that was of any importance anyhow. It was just a dull English village, without a history; where life went on from year to year in the same groove. So that the prospect of a beautiful young woman, a stranger to everybody, locating herself at Hinton, was something to be noted as a phenomenon; and Walter's curiosity was only natural under the circumstances.

Soon the whole place was astir with the news that a Madame Dufour, the pretty woman who had sat on Sunday in the chancel, just opposite the vicarage pew, had taken Elm Cottage, where old Mrs. Donne had lived; and that she was busy furnishing it in a manner so costly as to be next door to wicked.

Here, then, was food for endless speculation, and guesses at the riddles set by charity or ill nature. A lady, young, beautiful; evidently rich far beyond the measure of the village; with a foreign name and an English accent; a madame with never a monsieur to the fore, yet not in widow's weeds; not an inch of clue to her former history or her last abode—what better amusement could Hinton have for the dreary winter months than in discussing such a phenomenon, and quarreling over the probabilities of her worthlessness or her respectability? So far as that went, however, the majority of voices decided in favor of the former; and but a few of the more credulous, of whom Walter Drummond, the Vicar's only son was the chief, stood out for the theory of her respectability, "until she should be proved the other thing." Which was just the difficulty; proof on either side being exactly the one thing needed.

The stranger came regularly to church, which counted for something in her favor; and she was reported kind to the poor, and charitable beyond the common run of even generous folks. Not that Hinton quite indorsed this last trait. It had its own idea about excess of any kind; and excess of virtue fared no better at its hands than if it had been a vice. Little by little, however, her pleasant smile and genial manner broke down some of the stiffer prejudices which her strangerhood and unlikeness to Hinton laws of life had created; and after a sufficient time had elapsed to forbid the appearance of injudicious haste, the Vicar and his wife called on her—rather solemnly, it must be confessed, but with a good meaning at bottom.

The next step was to call on her to tea. Kate Hyslop was by no means well pleased when she heard of this arrangement; and, in general, Kate Hyslop's wishes ruled the vicarage. But Mr. Drummond had certain notions on priestly duties which not even his heiress-ward could touch; and this was one of them. He had taken it into his counsel that it was his duty, as the shepherd of the fathers, to gather in among them this outlying sheep of his fold; and he did it; though his future daughter-in-law tossed up her small, smooth head in disdain, and even the placid wife of his bosom looked dubious. So, now, Madame Dufour was marked with the right brand, and the whole parish gathered round her, and bleated her a welcome to their pastures. From having been a sort of exile among them, she became the most popular plaything of the day, Kate Hyslop alone refusing to bleat with the rest, or to burn incense at her shrine.

From the first there was a distinct antagonism between these two women; and from the first Kate hated Mme. Dufour, and Mme. Dufour feared Kate. Those cold, steely eyes of hers, which no one had ever seen dark with love or moist with tenderness, were like weapons that seemed to kill all sympathy, all affection. Her calm voice that never faltered, her composed manner that never hurried, her set words that disdained to trip over a colloquialism, her whole being, controlled, conventional, of the shell she formed to the bright, versatile, pleasure-loving Mme. Dufour, whose fair face was like a mirror, wherein could be read her ever-changing moods, and whose voice and manner had all the tremulous shades which belong to a sensitive nature—or consummate art! But Kate saw no beauty in her.

"She fatigues me with her vivacity; she sickens me with her theatrical sentiment, and her affectation of grace is too transparent for anything but contempt," she said scornfully, when asked if Mme. Dufour was not charming.

While she on her side said with a pretty action she had with her hands, "Miss Kate Hyslop? She is the ice-maiden bound in chains! She makes me shudder as if she was a ghost."

"Or a detective," said Alice, with emphasis, when some good-natured friend reported to her what the new-comer had said.

The word struck. It was bitter and cruel; but then bitter things and cruel always do strike; and Miss Hyslop's sharp surmise made the round of the parish unchecked, folks only whispering among themselves, "She is not so far out, is our Vicar's young lady; and may be the detective will light on our fine Madame some day, at last." But no one said this to herself, and the pretty stranger still lived in the sunshine and nourished herself on incense.

Walter Drummond's habits were changing. From a docile, steady, methodical young man, in to time, proverbially good-natured if not very bright, and as innocently candid as a child, he was fast becoming irregular, uncertain, and reticent. He was always out, and no one knew where; nor would he explain when he came home, silent and depressed as no one had ever seen him before. Neither his mother's business nor his fiancée's pleasures touched him.

Kate looked on at this change, and said nothing. She had evidently her own mind on the matter; and Mrs. Drummond, who knew her, was quite aware of the future preparing for her boy. But she wisely left them to fight it out between them, knowing that the struggle had to come, if not about one thing, then about another; and Kate had to be crowned Queen when all was over.

"Walter, I want you to ride with me to-day," said Kate, one morning.

"I am very sorry," he answered, hurriedly; "I cannot to-day."

"No! Why?"

"I have the boat to look to," he said.

She fixed her cold eyes on him steadily, and her look brought the blood into his face.

"Are you going to visit Mme. Dufour again?" she said, scornfully. "You need not speak, Walter, your looks are answer enough," she added. "Pray don't add falsehood to the list of your lately-acquired accomplishments. It is what I have long suspected; what, knowing you, and how weak you are, I foresaw from the first."

"And what is it you suspected and foresaw from the first, may I ask?" said Walter, angrily.

"Why should I say it? You know as well as I; and I don't care to dig in plowed ground," she answered, slowly.

"I will not allow your insinuations!" said Walter, with vehemence.

"Will you not? But if I choose to make them?"

"Then I will not listen to them," he said.

"Your friend shall, Walter," said Kate, deliberately.

"Kate, you are trying me too far!" he cried.

"What folly is this you have taken up?"

"No folly at all, Walter—on my side. I will forbear to characterize what you have taken up, as yours. I only know the fact, that all these long absences of yours—these mysterious affairs which occupy you from morning to night—mean simply that you are spending the time you deny to us with this Mme. Dufour. I say no more, and insinuate no more—no more, at least," she added with a slight sneer, "than your own conscience echoes."

"And if I do see Mme. Dufour at times, am I not master of my own actions?" said Walter.

"I know of my own thoughts," she replied.

"You are free to be your own mistress for all time, and in all ways, so far as I am concerned," said Walter, indignantly, a great hope irradiating his face, as he spoke.

"Thanks," she answered, her monotonous voice as calm as ever. "You mean that for magnanimity, I daresay; but I shall not accept it. I have always been, I always mean to be, my own mistress under all circumstances; you know that, Walter. But we have wandered from our point,—will you ride with me to-day?"

"I told you before, I cannot," said Walter, sullenly.

"Very well," she answered; "but neither shall Mme. Dufour."

She rose on this, and walked steadily and quietly out of the room, leaving Walter with the sensation that a thunderbolt had fallen at his feet.

Kate had seen clearly and spoken truly. Walter had carried to the beautiful stranger the inner wealth of a nature which, until now, had been given to no one. The fascination which had begun on that first day when he saw her sitting opposite to him in church, fair as a flower, the sun touching her golden hair like an aureole, and dyeing the blue and gold of her Indian shawl into a kind of mystic drapery fit for an angel or a saint, had gone on until now, and had gone on increasing. He had engaged himself to Kate Hyslop two years ago, it is true; but it was a thing that had been done for him, more than one which he had voluntarily chosen for himself. His parents wished it; Kate's father had wished it; and Kate herself wished it—which clenched the matter. So Walter, who was merely a good-natured, unexacting, inexperienced boy as yet—a manly young fellow enough in frame, but a little "soft" in his character, by having been kept close to his mother's apron-string all his life—drifted into the affair as boys of his kind do drift into such a thing when manifestly prepared for them by the potent influences at home. At the best, however, Kate was only to him like a sister; not always so nice, and not always so dear.

When Madame Dufour came, the stunned fountain leaped into life and melody. To say that he loved her is to say little. It was adoration, more than common love. It was the worship of a devotee for a saint, combined with the tenderness of strength for something weaker, more yielding, less helpful than itself. He loved her as he had never loved before, as he had had no prevision he could have ever loved at all. And she?—Well! she first played, and then she learnt.

That sensitive face, with its ever-changing expression, like the tremulous sunshine that flutters among the leaves, grew daily more tender, more responsive. Yet in word and act she affected a staid, half-grave maternity that merely fascinated her adorer the more. He was "her boy," she used to say with those sweet lips of hers that looked as if they had not been in existence more than twenty years at most—Kate Hyslop always said she was long past thirty, and "made up;" and the youth—just two years older than she looked—longed to tell her that, if he was a boy to her in the humility of his devotion, the nothingness of his personality, he was a man to himself in the passion and the power of his love.

But, now, what was he to do? Brought face to face with Kate's not unfounded suspicion and not unrighteous wrath, he felt that he must take a step as decided as it would be final. He must choose which to do; abandon Mme. Dufour, or break with his betrothed; cease to visit the one he loved better than his life,—and if so, what reason to give her, she who was so far above him, he dared not even hint at his love?—or he must disappoint his parents, mar his future prospects, break his plighted word, and distress one whose only fault was her love for him and her claim to be loved in return. Like many a braver man, Walter postponed his decision; waiting for events to steer him and clear themselves.

At luncheon-time he rushed off to Elm Cottage, thinking only that, come what would, at least he should see her once more.

Was he suspected? Half lying, half sitting on the sofa, was Mme. Dufour, dressed, as she always did dress, in the most exquisite, the most seductive manner; indeed, she did not dress, she draped. On a small table, covered with ruby-colored velvet, stood wine, fruit, and flowers, and a large bowl of old Venetian glass, full of ice. It was prepared for luncheon; but Mme. Dufour was ethereal in her food, and often spoke with laughing scorn of the materialistic English miss who ate and drank like a man. Kate Hyslop had what is called a wholesome appetite, and liked cheese and beer.

"Ah, my boy," she said with her caressing accent and young-motherly manner, holding out both her hands to him as he came in, but not rising to receive him. "Toujours le bienvenu!"

"How kind you are to let me come," stammered Walter, flinging himself on a foot-stool by her side. He was pale and agitated, but his eyes told the old story as eloquently as they had always told it. "How can I ever thank you for all your kindness to me?"

"You not assuming that I have been kind at all," she said; "or," lightly touching his shoulder with her fan, "by putting it the other way, Mr. Walter, and counting me grateful to you."

The young man flung back his head; Mme. Dufour's fair face flushed, and her eyes drooped at the love that was in his.

He took her hand and carried it to his lips. "Better than the wealth of the world!" he murmured in a low voice; but she, playfully pulling one of his brown curls, said, in a pretended anger that was more bewitching than even her kindness, "That is what you deserve, naughty boy! You presume too much, mon ami."

"I will make me transgress again," said Walter, timidly, still holding her hand.

"Fi donc! was there ever such a forward boy? Un petit ecolier comme ca! Ma foi! you are beyond your age, Master Walter."

"But not beyond your ——" He stopped and trembled visibly.

"My forbearance? Soft! But we women are all weak," she said, helping him out of his difficulty.

"Not all," said Walter, with a fruseful recollection of Kate; and Madame laughed as if she had divined.

Just then a ring came to the front door.

"Tiens! who can that be?" she cried, with surprised eyebrows.

Walter first crimsoned like a schoolboy caught, and then turned pale like a man before whom is a struggle unto death. He knew who it was, clearly enough; and Mme. Dufour read his knowledge in his face.

So, the battle had come, had it? Bien! She was ready. Let it come, if it must; and the sooner the relative strength of each was known the better.

She never raised herself from her lounging attitude, but even curled herself into softer lines. The tender manner grew more tender, the sweet, low voice more caressing, the creeping touch of her long white hand more velvety, as it first pushed back the golden fringe that shadowed her forehead, then rested on Walter's chestnut head; the tremulous face no longer dimpled with smiles or quivered with sympathy, but took on itself a mask half mocking, half impassive, and wholly irritating to an antagonist; when Miss Hyslop was ushered into the room, to find the syren in her most dangerous mood, surrounded by her most bewitching accessories, with her own lover, who was also her rival's, sitting at her feet, worshiping.

"Miss Hyslop! how very kind!" said Mme Dufour, in a pretty, languid voice. "A rare pleasure, but none the less welcome," she added, offering her hand, but still keeping to the sofa and those gracious undulating lines and curves into which she had posed herself.

"I came for Mr. Drummond, Mme. Dufour; not to pay you a visit," said Kate in her stoniest manner. "Walter, you are wanted at home."

"Poor Walter! I hope he is not to be scolded very severely at home," said Mme. Dufour, with a mocking accent and a tender glance at the young man.

"Who wants me?" asked Walter, indifferently, playing with Madame's little dog.

"I," said Kate; and she said it plump and hard.

"Your pleasure?" was Walter's reply, not looking up.

"I prefer not to discuss my affairs in public," said Kate. "I want you; that is enough; so, if you please, Walter, come; and at once."

"I am engaged," said Walter; "I cannot."

"Mme. Dufour, I must ask your assistance," then said Kate, turning to her rival. "Will you kindly command Mr. Drummond to obey me?"

"What an extraordinary proposition!" laughed the siren. "What do you take me for, Miss Hyslop?"

"What do I take you for?" repeated Kate very slowly and eyeing her keenly. "Well, I might take you for many things—for an actress, say; or an adventuress; for a runaway; perhaps for a woman who ought to be—where shall I say?—in Millbank for forgery, like that Clara Bell the papers were so full of just before you came here; or I might take you for an honest woman, intending no evil to any one, and careful to avoid scandal. You see, Mme. Dufour, a stranger as you are may be anything. Who knows?"

During Kate's speech Mme. Dufour's face had not changed a muscle, save the faintest quivering of her upper lip, and the sudden starting of big drops both on it and on her brow.

"You have a fertile fancy, Miss Hyslop," she drawled out, with a little laugh. "Really, your roll-call of possibilities is so crowded, I cannot remember half my probable characters."

"Have you taken leave of your senses, Kate?" demanded Walter, sternly.

"No, but you have," she replied as sternly. "Again I ask, Walter, will you leave Mme. Dufour, and come with me?"

"And again I answer, I will not," said Walter, taking the long white hand in his. "You have made it necessary, Kate, that some one should protect Madame from insult; and I will be the one to do so."

"Poor simpleton!" said Kate, with disdain. "You are a greater fool, Walter, than I took you for; and I never thought you very wise. However, your wisdom or your folly is no business of mine. I have done my duty, and you must act as you choose."

Without another word she turned around, and went out; and as she shut the street-door after her, Mme. Dufour sank into Walter's arms in a violent fit of sobbing and weeping; and Walter, holding her to his heart, kissed away her tears and told her that he loved her better than life itself, and that he would devote his life to her service, now and forever.

"Dear boy!" she said at length, smiling through the disorder of her passion. "It was worth the anguish of enduring her insolence to know that I have such a preux chevalier—that I have rescued such a gallant soul from so ungenial a fate!"

And while this scene was taking place, Kate was walking homeward through the lane, muttering, half aloud. "I wonder if that shaft struck true! I could not read her face. I wonder if it is she, after all! That foolish fiction! But I will not let him go all the same. He suits me; and he will soon forget that wicked woman when he finds out what she is, if she is as I believe her to be. If she is not——"

But this thought displeased her, and she put it from her to indulge the dream that she was what a certain letter—received that morning from London in answer to one of inquiry from her touching a suspicion she had entertained from the first—gave great cause to suppose.

Kate was so far wise in her generation that she could hold her peace. Having shot her bolt, she could afford to wait the result. Accordingly, when Walter returned home late in the evening, she received him with the quiet stolidity common to her; and neither by word nor look made the faintest reference to the stormy scene that had taken place at Elm Cottage that morning. If anything, indeed, she was kinder than usual to her lover; while he, fuming and excited, found himself in the unpleasant position of a man engaged to two women at once, and held to his bond by the one he was burning to throw over. She prevented, too, the reproaches with which his father and mother were charged, and gained golden opinions for her own part for the generous affection they said she displayed toward one so unsatisfactory.

"Oh! I know him. He will come back to his better self as soon as this horrid creature has gone; and go she shall," she said, smiling in a frosty manner, while Mrs. Drummond kissed her, tearfully, and the Vicar called her "blessed among women."

"Mamma," she said to Mrs. Drummond two or three days after this, during which they had scarcely seen Walter, nor had she noticed a certain letter of his, giving her back her freedom, and breaking off the proposed marriage, "I want you to ask Madame Dufour to dinner to-morrow."

"My love!" said the Vicar's wife in a tone of astonishment; "why have that odious woman here?"

"Do not ask me, pray," she answered, "I wish it."

"Well, my dear, of course you know we all study your wishes in everything," said Mrs. Drummond humbly. "I am sure, if you like it I have no objection; and I suppose papa will have none."

"Thanks. A gentleman is coming from London," then said Kate indifferently.

And Mrs. Drummond's eager note of demand was stifled in its birth by the impenetrable iciness of look that her future daughter-in-law turned full upon her.

"Then there will be two to dinner?" she said, fidgeting.

"If Mme. Dufour comes, yes," answered Kate.

"Very well, dear," returned Mrs. Drummond. "I will see to the dinner"

"What is the meaning of this, my boy?" asked pretty Mme. Dufour, when the servant brought in a note from the Vicarage, requesting the pleasure of her company at dinner to-morrow at half-past 6 o'clock.

Walter was startled, too. What did it mean? Had his father and mother taken to heart how things stood with him; and were they prepared to receive her he loved as their own? Had Kate spread a snare?—or was she, too, minded to be generous, and to give up what she could not hold—or did it all mean nothing more than an ordinary act of politeness, a piece of parsonic hospitality to one of the flock?

"Shall I go?" then asked Madame.

"Oh, yes! yes!" exclaimed Walter.

"You wish it, my boy?" and her hand passed caressingly over the youth's forehead.

"Wish it! Do I wish to live in heaven?" he cried. "Don't you know it is heaven to me where you are?"

"But this terrible Miss Kate; will she like to see me?"

"Oh! don't you know that my mother would not have asked you else?" answered Walter, innocently. "Kate is the mistress of the Vicarage, not my mother."

"And she will not insult me again? She will not punish me, Walter, for what I cannot help—your love for me; and"—in a lower voice; a shy, sweet, tremulous voice—"mine for you?"

On his knees before her, his flesh, young, fervid face turned upward to hers as she bent so gracefully, so tenderly towards him, his glad eyes dark and moist with the passionate love which her touch had found its home, Walter poured forth his thanks, his adoration, his protestations there was nothing to fear, and his assurance of defense, in a breath; and Mme. Dufour, smiling, radiant, lovely, turned to her waiting-table and wrote her acceptance of the invitation on pink scented paper with a golden monogram and coronet on the top.

"You see," she said, with a pretty laugh, pointing it out to Walter, "I am really a Countess; but this is the only sign of my state in which I indulge myself. A Countess with a couple of maids in a remote English village! Trop ridicule, n'est-ce pas, mon ami?"

Ah! what loveliness, what humility, what condescension, what rational understanding of life! All this and more Walter trolled forth as his song of love; and Madame played the symphony to his praises by her own praises of him.

The gentleman from London came, true to his time; Kate took it on herself to show him the one local lion, namely, the church, with its old monuments, its fine Norman arch, its quaint carvings, and the like. Their talk was interesting meanwhile; but it was not on the things they went to see, and a listener might have heard, "Mme. Dufour." "Clara Bell," "forgery," "actress," "clever escape," "known bad character," uttered more than once. But it came at last to a conclusion, the gentleman saying warmly, "But, after all, Miss, you have been the cleverer of the two," as they turned up the lane to the vicarage, to dress for dinner—and Mme. Dufour.

Exactly at the half hour she came, lovelier, more enchanting than ever, thought Walter, as he flew into the hall to receive her. He brought her into the room, leaning on his arm, his poor, foolish heart bounding with pride and joy. Kate and his as yet unannulled engagement with her were alike forgotten, as he led his queen, his saint, his idol, to his mother; and it was with difficulty that he prevented himself from saying out before them all, "Mother, take her to your heart; she is your daughter!"

He did, however, hold his peace, and only Kate read him clearly, and shrugged her shoulders over the words.

Graceful and soft were the few sentences said in her slow, half-lisping voice, by the fair-faced stranger to Mrs. Drummond, who received them awkwardly, half-timidly, as if conscious of the storm that was brewing. And then she turned to the Vicar, and made the old man's eyes sparkle with the caressing charm she threw into such an ordinary salutation as that of a guest to her host on entering. To Kate she bowed with a pretty little air of triumph, and glanced hastily at the back of the gentleman from London, standing slightly apart and in the shadow.

"I think there is some one here who knows you," then said Kate Hyslop, slowly. "Mr. Plumstead, you know this lady. I think?"

The gentleman from London turned quickly round.

"An unexpected meeting, Miss Clara Bell," he said, with a cruel laugh, and tapped her expressively on the shoulder.

One fleeting spasm of fear and agony transfigured her loveliness to horror as he spoke—a wild, terrified, hunted look; just the falling of a moment—and then the candid blue eyes looked upstraight into the usual half-shy, half-plaintive smile, the graceful body swept a long, low courtesy, and the silvery voice said smoothly: "You are under some mistake, sir. My name is Mme. Dufour—Caroline Dufour, and I have not the honor to know you."

"Game to the last, I see!" laughed Mr. Plumstead, coarsely. "But the day of reckoning is come, my lady, and your fine airs go for nothing. You have been wanted for some time, you know, for that little mistake you made about young Charlie Lawson's name to that check you presented. By the look of things I'm afraid we shan't get much out of the fire there," he added, in a kind of aside; "and now I've found you, I don't mean to let you go again, I promise you. You have no right to a companion; you have had a pretty long innings, all things considered, you——"

"Walter! kill him!" shrieked Mme. Dufour, turning wildly to her young lover. She had no need to urge him. Already his hands were twisted in the neckcloth of the detective, when, quicker as thought, Mr. Plumstead drew a truncheon from his pocket, and gave the boy a blow that rendered further interference from him impossible.

"My boy! my boy! You have killed him!" cried the miserable woman, flinging herself on her knees beside him. "Walter! look up! speak to me! Brave, good, innocent boy, speak to me once again!" she kept on repeating, while sobs without tears—those terrible sobs of fear mingled with anguish—shook her whole frame, as she crouched close to the pale face, kissing it wildly.

"Insolent! abandoned!" said Kate, in deep tones, striking her hands from Walter's face. "Your place is not there."

"Ah! but I loved him!" pleaded Mme. Dufour, with unconscious pathos. "Whatever I may be, I loved him!"

"Take her away," said Kate, sternly. "She has stood between us long enough."

"They shall not take me!" she screamed; but Mr. Plumstead bent over her quickly; and, before she well knew that he had taken her hands in his, he had slipped on a pair of handcuffs, and had her at his mercy.

"Loosen his cravat, throw water in his face, and keep him quiet when he recovers; and don't fret, madam," to the poor mother, who was weeping violently on the other side, said the detective, as he prepared to pass out, leaving them with the boy lying as if dead on the floor with no more apparent concern than if he had knocked over a rabbit. It was all in the way of his profession—merely a unit in his averages—and he knew he had not killed him.

"Now, then, my beauty," he laughed, turning to the poor wretch alternately cowering and raving in his grasp, "to your house, if you please; and then we will get our little business settled."

So he passed out through the village, so far consenting to appearances as to cover with a shawl the golden head that had so lately borne itself in triumph, and which was now so bitterly abased, and to conceal the cruel handcuffs that shone among the bracelets on her wrists. She was a prize worth taking, and he was pleased with his day's work.

Years passed, and Kate Hyslop, for all her money and unrelaxing determination to marry Walter, was Kate Hyslop still, and the terror of Hinton society, which she ruled with a rod of iron, and kept in the way of virtue by a severity that knew no moment of weakness, and a vigilance that never relaxed. And Walter Drummond, a sad, grave man, prematurely old, and always bearing that heartbreak of his about him, was living in London in an isolated, miserable fashion enough, seeming to have little to do with life any way, and to have parted for ever with happiness and hope. His father and mother were dead, and he had made no new friends. The only interest he took in anything was in prisons and reformatories. These he visited constantly; constantly, too, wandered about the lower haunts of poverty and vice; or, suddenly changing his method, he would roam about the park and the fashionable squares, always searching, always hoping, and ever pursuing what he never overtook. His search became a kind of monomania with him; but he never saw again the woman he sought, though day by day he said to himself—now the moment had surely come, he would find her to-day; and when he had found her he would take her to his heart lovingly, reverently, as of old, and in his love he would cleanse her of her stains. He never thought how time must have treated her. He looked for the golden hair, the fair flower-face, the sweet, shy smile of the early days; and once when he gave a gray-haired, haggard, broken-down beggar-woman half a crown in the street, he did not know why she touched his heart so sadly, or why she woke a chord that vibrated to remembrance, but that had no echo in recognition.

Mme. Dufour died in a night-house, at night, he died. He had wandered restlessly all the day, feeling so near and yet so far off, as if her form was walking with him side by side, step for step, as he paced the long street for hours; but he could not see her face, nor touch her hand, nor hear her voice. When the night fell he crept back to his miserable home, once more disappointed, and his mission unfulfilled. His heart broke at last, and when they came to rouse him in the morning he was dead.

As they laid the poor, worn body straight and fair for its last rest, they found suspended round his neck a locket, in which was a long tress of golden hair, a date, a monogram, and "for ever" underscored, and when a wretched beggar woman died of drink and privation in a police cell, that same winter, they found on her, too, wrapped in a worn bit of paper that had once been pink and stamped in gold, a short, crisp, chestnut curl, and "Walter," with the same date as his written within; while a trembling hand, of evidently later days, had scrawled in unsteady characters across it "My only real love. God bless him."—*London Society.*

SLIEVENAMON, COUNTY TIPPERARY, IRELAND.

Hail, Slievenamon! Hail, Slievenamon!
I rest thine Alpine summit on.
Here every feature can afford
Enjoyment rich on grassy sward.
The Commeragh rears their lofty heads on high,
Like mimic Alps, to kiss the sky.
Thro' meadow, field, and grassy dell,
The Suir's soft, murmuring waters swell.
Here poets, bards, in days of yore,
Have sung their legends o'er and o'er.
In spirit we live o'er again
The fetes of Erin's chieftain men,
Who fought and fell, as olden tale
Relates of this, our "Golden Vale."

How wildly captivating is that varied scene below,
"The Golden Vale of Ireland," as 'twas called long, long ago.
And Cromwell, standing on the rock, exclaimed, with impulse warm,
"Tis a country well worth f'ghting for," in sunshine or in storm.
Some dappled mists were floating o'er the far-off hills anon,
When morning came, thro' fleecy screens, the glorious morning sun;
No cloud obscured its radiant glow, and, as it soared on high,
It tinged with gleams of rosy light the pale-blue morning sky.
A thousand streamlets gushing forth from every hill and dell,
Like silver threads their crystal tides went rushing to the vale.
No sound the solemn stillness broke; all Nature's voice seemed hushed,
Save foaming little cataracts that down the mountain rushed.
How wildly, madly leaping they went dancing on their way,
O'er mossy-sod rocks and heather beds which thro' the ravine lay.
I lingered till the setting sun was sinking in the West,
It looked just like some pure, calm soul when going to its rest.
All traces disappearing save a flood of hallowed light,
That left a golden coronet on every towering height.
The shepherds, wildly springing forth, came fearlessly along,
With cheerful voices chanting sweet some good old Irish song.
O'er dangerous points and rugged rocks they wandered at far and wide,
Returning with their gentle flocks, unto the mountain side,
Whistling, shouting merrily, with hearts from sorrow riven;
Oh! 'twas a calm, a happy sight, almost an earthly Heaven;
A saucy little truant lamb was straying toward the plain,
But soon the sheep-bells tinkling sound did win it back again.
The gentle, plaintive melody thrilled thro' the evening air,
Where, borne on every passing gale, some heaven-born odours were.
Reluctantly I turned to leave that scene to me so dear;
I gave one long last look, and shed a sad, regretful tear.
With throbbing heart I bade farewell to that delightful spot;
Its memory, thro' long, long years, can never be forgot.
DAISY.

HUMOR.

A maiden speech—"Ask papa."

—A woman who carried her friend a letter without looking at the post-mark was blind from birth.

—The gentleman so often spoken of in novels who rivaled people with his gas, has obtained employment in a boiler manufactory, with extra pay, on account of his peculiar faculty.

—Squire—"Why, Pat, what are you doing, standing by the wall of the public-house? I thought you were a teetotaller!" Pat—"Yes, yer Honor. I'm just listenin' to them impenitent boys drinking inside!"

—A 10-year old, boasting to a schoolmate of his father's accomplishments, put it thus: "My father can do almost anything. He's a notary public, and he's a 'pothecary, and can pull teeth, and he's a horse-doctor, and he can mend wagons and things, and can play the fiddle, and he's a jackass at all trades."

—There was a fight between Danbury and Norwalk roosters in this place, on Friday. The pain every good citizen must feel over such a brutal display is somewhat modified by the fact that our rooster licked.—*Danbury News.*

—A 14-year old son recently paid his father's fine for drunkenness, and procured his release from the Jackson, Tenn., calaboose. He told the officer that perhaps he'd be drunk himself next week, and then the old man could do the square thing in return.

—A friend of ours in very moderate circumstances got rich in less than five minutes, judging from his expression, for he put some spirits of hartshorn on his handkerchief in an apothecary's store, thinking it cologne, and then dancing round the room with tears in his eyes swore he didn't want another (a)cent.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—The Brighton Aquarium announces, among its myriads of other attractions, an Axalot from Mexico. We thought this had come from a more northern part of the new continent, and that, by way of return, we were going to pay a lot.—*Punch.*

—First Beveler (on being turned out of the "Caledonian Club")—"Come, and tak' a gless at my rooms." Second Beveler—"Na, na, ah've had mar than enough!" First Beveler—"Hoots! Tak' anither, man! D'ye no see ye're lettin' yer judgment get the better o' ye?"

—A lady who was urging some friends to stay to dinner felt disgusted when her 3-year old boy came in and said: "Mrs. Jones says she can't spare no bread, and Mrs. Fox ain't to home, so I didn't get any butter." The friends thought they had better dine elsewhere, and the lady thought so, too, but she taught that boy that the way of the transgressor was hard before evening.

—A baker heard that super-heat would cure his wife's gout, and forthwith chucked her in his oven. Her gout doesn't trouble her any more, but it is thought the fire must have annoyed her a bit, before she was burned to death.

—Two young men, named Andrews and Morton, have been sentenced by a Delaware court to receive fifteen lashes each for "burking" another young fellow named Hamm. Off with their shirts! So much for burking Hamm!—*Shakespeare.*

—British Nimrod (who has shot tigers in India, and lions in South Africa)—"The fact is, Herr Muller, that I don't care much for sport unless it contains the element of danger." German Nimrod—"Ach so? you are vont of taincher? Den you should gom and shood mit me! Vy, only de oder tay I shoodet my broder-in-law in de shdomag!"

—A few weeks ago, a gentleman who had lost his nose was invited out to tea. "My dear," said the good old lady of the house to her little daughter, "I want you to be very particular and make no remark about Mr. Jenkins' nose." Gathered around the table, everything was going well; the child peeped about, looked rather puzzled, and at last startled the table: "Ma, why did you tell me to say nothing about Mr. Jenkins' nose? he hasn't got any."

THE ANGEL UNAWARES.

Old Simon Blossom, bowed with ripened life,
Waited the voice of God to call him home;
In all the town of Vevay not a man
Could place his memory on an act of wrong
That Simon Blossom had done unto him.

His hands had risen and set on fields of toil;
His hands had opened many acres to the sun;
And Providence had blessed with bounty large
His yearly fields, and, treasure piling up
Beneath his frugal ways and tend of time,
Had made him rich in comforts of the world.

And once he had been rich in hallowed love;
The happy sunshine of the human heart
Had pealed in children's laughter round his hearth;
But, when at zenith glowed his manly strength,
And life was full and perfect, orbed in joy,
There sudden came a fearful surge of Death.
The time was dark with plagues, and sorrows dropped
Upon the hearts of men and women, like the hail
That, from the hissing fringe of summer-storms,
Cuts through and through the tender ranks of corn.
One month of burning days and weary nights,
Repeating the despairs of Death four times,
Took wife and children from his fond embrace;
And the grave's sods, and gray, dry earth, to him
Were withered hopes, and ashes of despair,
Blittering existence, lifting up the sun,
And spreading desert where his joy had flowered.

But treasured memory, like a rill that disappears
Beneath a pilgrim's foot, and, in regret,
Leaves him with all its silenced songs
Upon the inner records of his sense,
Yet promises a better, coming land,
With fresher tides in fuller-volumed song,
Beyond the visual reach of thirsty miles,
All past delights begetting certain hopes,
Beneath his barren years, within his breast
Of promise, strength'ning in his soul,
And widening out into eternal life.
Kind Providence sent balm in circling sums,
And night was full of visions of the loved
In glory, and the holy stars themselves seemed
Laden with rapid messages of love,
And little waifs and tastes of Paradise,
Sent through the spaces by their shining hands,
And, though a man was dead in this world,
Who loved the living gold of harvest-home
As well as any farmer in Vevay,
His heart, grief-touched, bloomed out in love
For all mankind; and his soul grew full
Took, day by day, a stronger faith in Heaven,
And went up thither with its thoughts and hopes,
He gave his harvests to the clustering poor.

And now, when many healing years had passed,
And on his sunken graves, with bloom and snow,
Had strewn the winter and the nature's change,
He heard, through dim and frosty vistas, come,
O'er Age's hoary landscapes, chill, but beautiful,
The unmistaken voice of God in thrills of death
That touched his fainting chords of being ev'ry day
With intimations that, in vernal bowers beyond
The faded winter horizon, his home for him
Was waiting, all restored in deathless bloom,
And rest was ready for his tireless work.

He wished to crown his life by one great act
Of giving worldly his wealth away,
So that, in dying, Conscience might not scan
A troublous bubble of legality.
He hunted thro' the townships for an heir.

Poor Mary Barlow and her daughter lived
Upon a scanty acre of cold soil,
Peninsuled by tangled glooms of swamp,
Husband and father, victim of Nature's change,
Struggling with stubborn Nature, nerved with hope
To cut a homestead from the jungle, fell,
Long years before, beneath the fatal flush
Of fever; and now Rose, his kindred, dwelt
In utter poverty, alone, and toiled
With distaff and with needle, weak of hand,
And dim of eye, yet daily thanking God
For life continued, health and strength to toil.
The winter plagued them, through their chinky hut;
The summer brought the ague from the swamp;
And, cowering at both ills of cold and heat,
They knew no good of life, but only Faith
Sowed in the summer niches of their time,
To bloom in solace for their sterner hours.

One day, an old and travel-wearied man,
Clad in poor garments, came, amid
An early whirl of snow-flakes, to their door.
His pallid limbs creaked with rheumy frame;
His beard, no contrast to the shelved-up snows
Upon the shaggy vestments of the trees,
Rayed thin and grisly from his furrowed face;
His voice, as treble as a thrush's, rang
Strayed from the column of a winter-storm
That pipes in feeble fits about the eaves,
Asked for a place to rest, and mite of food,—
Complaining, in a piteous, general way,
Of the hard-hearted coldness of mankind,
"No one hath given me aught this day;
He said, and looked his saddest, illest look.

Poor Mary Barlow, full of charity
Of heart, and reverent faith in Him
Who healed the gathered sick without a fee,
And from the loaves and fishes made a feast
For an o'erflowing multitude of hungry ones,—
Remembering, too, the widow of far yore
Who fed the Prophet from her little store,
That, blessed thereafter, knew not dearth nor drought,—
While the most necessary closeness of her lot,
With worldly-prudent voice, forbade a gift,
Said thus, "I cannot bid you go away,
And further seek the needed sympathy;
For you seem needier still than we. God knows
The meagre store I have, but further knows
What He will do for us when it is gone.
I bid you welcome, in the name of God!"
He entered, and did eat, lingering a day,—
The meanwhile, with attent, tho' guarded eye,
Searching the resources of her poverty;
Then, later than from the cabin all at once,
As though upon some careless impulse moved,
Thankless and wordless went unwatched away.

Good Mary Barlow wondered much that night
At missing him, unknowing why he'd gone,
And, then bethinking her, "Perhaps he judged
The wolf so near our door, his heart forfade
His lingering." Then she prayed, in tears,
That the good God would fill her hands with good,
And make her able to befriend His poor,
That they might tarry when they came, unhurt
In conscience by her starving scarcity,
And, when the hour grew late, and shadows dull
With drowze upon the log-ribbed wall, she sought
Her chilly couch, with sorrow in her heart.

Next morning risen, she her daughter told
A dream that fell upon her in the night.
"Sarah, I thought last night an angel came
While I stood shiv'ring at the nearer spring,
And, hovering, hung upon his shining wings
Between the tawny sycamores. His face
Glowed like a sun, and drove the cold away,
So that the saplings budded, and the birds
Began to quaver in contented songs,
Like summer-time. A little veil of mist
Before his face kept out the paining glare
From my poor eyes, yet left their sockets full
Of softened light, that dropped into my heart,
And made a pleasing comfort in my frame.
He spoke, 'Thou, Mary Barlow, scest what I am,—
Yet know that angels sometimes are unknown.
The poverty of thresholds such as thine,
And mortal eyes have not the strength to see
Such dimness through their dinginess, rife
With unseen sheaves of heaven for the needs
And cares of such as thou.' I heard a rush
Of wings, whose vanish'ng watts seemed odmes
Of golden bells, and knew that he was gone.
Then waked, and saw, alas! the chink, a waste
Of snow, with dawn-light hov'ring, gray and cold,
Between the whistling tree-tops, o'er the swamp,
And quickly realized that I had dreamed.
But still a lingering and prophetic joy
Bides in me, like the dawn

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner Madison:
Michigan-av., south of Fourteenth-st., two-story and basement marble front house, 13 rooms, elegantly finished, $23,000.
Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st., fine brick house, $8,000.
Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., frame house and lot, $3,000; cheap.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., good two-story and basement brick house, 13 rooms, and lot 37 feet front, $14,000.
Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., two-story and basement brick house.
Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., frame house, lot 25x171.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house and lot 25x176, $12,500.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., two-story and brick basement house, 12 rooms, and brick barn, and lot 25x180, $15,000.
Calumet-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., two-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, $11,500.
Bryant-av., near Vincennes-av., two-story house, 13 rooms, and lot 50x160, $12,000; easy terms.
Sixteenth-st., near Indiana-av., two-story and basement stone front house and barn, $14,000.
Burnside-st., neat cottage of 8 rooms and bath room, and lot, near Thirty-second-st., $4,000.
Monroe-st., near Lincoln, two-story and basement brick house, 16 rooms; if sold immediately can be had cheap.
Paulina-st., near Van Buren, two-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms and barn, $7,500.
Washington-st., near Hoyne, two-story, 13 rooms, and brick basement, and barn, and lot 30x125, $10,000.
Peoria-st., near Tyler, two-story and brick basement house, 9 rooms, and lot 25x150, $6,000.
Green-st., near Van Buren, two-story cottage, 12 rooms, and lot 25x114; $8,500.
Harrison-st., near Morgan, cottage 8 rooms, and lot 26x108, $5,000 if sold immediately.
Harrison-st., east of Centre-av., two-story house, 8 rooms, and lot 24x160, $4,000.
Harrison-st., east of Centre-av., 10 rooms, and lot, $7,000.
Judd-st., near Jefferson, two-story house, 9 rooms, and lot, $4,000.
Hoyne-st., near Doerplaines, 14 rooms and lot, $4,000.
Hoyne-st., near Adams, two-story houses and lots, $4,000 to $7,000.
Sangamon-st., near Lake, two-story and basement house, 12 rooms, and lot 8x125, $2,000; very easy terms.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 50x125 feet, only $150 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 50x170.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-eighth-st., 75x186.
Michigan-av., several fine corner lots, north of Thirty-fifth-st.

Leave.	Arrive.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180; $100 per foot. Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 50x165.	
Wentworth-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 50x125, east front.	
Wentworth-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 25x125, west front.	
Thirty-first-st., east of Shurtliff-av., 25, 50, or 75 feet.	
Burnside-st., corner Fifty-fourth, 22x140.	
Foster-st., near Stewart-av., 9 lots.	
Twenty-sixth-st., Rock Island Railroad, 40 or 80x122.	
Hyde Park-av., south of Hyde Park Depot, 125x100.	
Clarke-st., north of Van Buren, 25x165.	
Englewood, very large corner lot at a bargain.	
Tyler-st., corner Throop, 75x120.	
Lake-st., between Wood and Lincoln, 50x125; cheap.	
Campbell Park, near Leavitt-st., 25x169.	
Sixteenth-st., in the City, 25 feet, at $800.	
Lots near Twelfth-st. and east of California-av.; lots at $400.	
Van Buren and Lincoln-sts., 50x125.	
Canal-st., near Twelfth, 175x425.	
Desk property near Twenty-second-st., 1,000 feet.	
Jefferson-st., between Throop, 75x130.	
Madison-st., between Clinton and Jefferson, 20x190.	
Several large acre tracts south of the city.	

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & COREY, 119 FRANKLIN-st.:
Ashland-av., marble-front, 17 rooms, at a bargain.
No. 1277 Indiana-av., cottage, and lot 60x178 feet.
Nos. 183 and 185 Indiana-st., 2 2-story brick, $6,000.
No. 104 Lincoln-st., 2-story brick, and good barn, $4,500.
Washington-st., corner Oakley, house and 66 ft. front.
Washington-st., near Oakley, cottage and lot, $4,700.
No. 816 Lake-st., house and large lot, at a bargain.
No. 784 Lake-st., between Western-av. and Oakley-st., $5,300.
No. 1227 Adams-st., cottage and lot, cheap, $2,800.
Wilcox-st., house of 10 rooms, 50 ft front; rare bargain and easy terms, $3,500.
No. 16 Smart-st., cottage, lot, and good barn, $1,600.
No. 122 South Hoyne-st., 2-story house and 48 ft front; easy terms.
Warren-av., corner Robey-st., large and 56 ft front, at a bargain

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL—

SOUTH DIVISION—ELEGANT HOMES.

On Indiana-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On Prairie-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On Michigan-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On Wabash-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On South Park-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On Vincennes-av., cheap, and easy terms.
On Calumet-av., cheap, and easy terms.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

On Forest-av.
On Twenty-second-st.
On Twenty-third-st.
On Twenty-fourth-st.
On Twenty-fifth-st.
On Twenty-sixth-st.
On Forty-first-st.
On Forty-fifth-st.

NORTH DIVISION—HOUSES AND LOTS.

On LaSalle-st.
On Dearborn-st.
On Sedgwick-st.
On Wells-st.
On Orchard-st.
On Centre-st.

We have constant inquiry for good building lots on the North Side. Pass them in.

WEST DIVISION.

We have good houses and lots
On Aberdeen-st., houses and lots.
On West Jackson-st., houses and lots.
On Centre-av., houses and lots.
On Carpenter-st., houses and lots.
On Loomis-st., houses and lots.
On Leavitt-st., houses and lots.
On Western-av., houses and lots.
On Morgan-st., houses and lots.
On Milwaukee-av., houses and lots.
On Paulina-st., houses and lots.
On West Washington-st., houses and lots.
On Van Buren-st., houses and lots.
On Clinton-st., houses and lots.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

We have houses and lots in the following suburban towns—some fine opportunities for investment or pleasant homes, away from the turmoil, dust, and smoke of the city:

NORWOOD PARK,
ENGLEWOOD, ELMHURST,
ELGIN, LAKE VIEW,
LAKE FOREST,
MORGAN PARK,
OAK PARK,
RAVENSWOOD,
SOUTH LYNNE,
WHEATON,
WINNETKA,
WILLAMETTE,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

We have acre property cheap in Lake Forest; 7, 18, and 78 acres.
Morgan Park, 40 acres.
Central Park, 40 acres.
Reese's Subdivision, 8 acres.
Phanes's Subdivision, 8 acres.
South Lynne, 2½ and 7½ acres.
Wheaton, 15 and 15 acres.
Euclid, 5 and 5 acres.
Farms in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Missouri, for sale cheap, or exchange for Chicago property.
Stores and dwellings to rent in all divisions of the city.
Acre property wanted near Northwestern Car Works, Reese's and Turnbull's Addition.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NORTHEAST CORNER OF Halsted and Fifty-ninth-st., north of and adjoining Englewood; one of the best pieces on the South Side to subdivide.
DREXEL—\$7 30 lots, east front, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., one block east of Park, at only \$1,600 per lot.
THIRTY-SIXTH—Adjoining Hawthorne, at a bargain.
MICHIGAN-AV., southeast corner Thirty-fourth-st., at \$700 per foot.
WABASH-AV., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 80x178, east front.
WABASH-AV., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts., 81x181.
\$20 FEET beautiful grove on Greenwood and Egandale-avs., north of Fifty-fifth-st.
LAKE-AV., between Forty-fourth and Forty-first-sts., 82x167, east front.
FOREST-AV., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., 82x160 to alley, easy terms.
BURNSIDE-ST., northwest corner of Thirty-sixth-st., 45 feet to alley, easy terms.
INDIANA-AV., north of Thirty-fifth-st., lot 50x161; cheap, and on long time.
NORTH—On Leland-av., east front, 81x118, near Elm-st. This property can be bought cheap and on very easy terms. Also 85x150, north of Division-st., on very long time.
RANDOLPH-ST., No. 401, A No. 1 finished 2-story and basement brick dwelling; ½ cash, balance on long time.
WARREN-AV., near Hoyne-st., 2-story and basement brick; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. A. LORD & BROTHER, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY GUSTIN, WALLACE & CO., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms, Ashland-av., near Lincoln.
Cottage house, cheap, Jackson-av., near Lincoln.
Cottage house, cheap, Lincoln-av., near Union Park.
2-story brick house, basement, Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.
4 marble front houses, Van Buren near Paulina.
4 marble front houses, Park-av., near Union Park.
2-story cottage, Hoyne-av., near Harrison.
3-story frame house, Calumet-av.
2-story frame house, 14 rooms, cheap, Winchester-av.
2-story frame, south front, Park-av., near Union Park.
15 ft front, 60 deep, Washington Heights, cheap.
Corner vacant lot, 80x125, Ashland-av.
160 acres, choice farm land near Blue Island.
40 acres near Park Ridge, low figures.
Several lots in Kensington, located, low price.
31x180 Adams-st., east of Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER LOTS—CALL SOON if you expect them.
PARK-AV., western, 175 ft; 3 years' time.
JACKSON-ST., corner Wood, 92½ ft; cheap; easy terms.
LAKE-ST., corner Valentine, 76¾ ft; just enough for three stores; 3 years' time.
FULTON-ST., corner Oakley, 80x140 ft; splendid corner.
ARLINGTON-PL., between Fulton and Lake, 50 ft.
HUBBARD-ST., corner Lincoln, 75 ft; easy term.
CATHERINE-ST., corner Rockwell, 48 ft; cheap for cash.
ARNOLD-ST., corner Forty-fourth, 173 ft or 7 lots; very cheap.
E. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st.
50 ft on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.
50 ft on Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.
50 ft on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st., and 100 ft on corner.
50 ft on Lake-av., near Douglas-place.
50 ft in Groveland Park.
50 ft in Hyde Park, near Cottage Grove, and some choice lots on and near South Park. Also a number of choice lots in the Stock Yards Addition, on Halsted-st.
Milwaukee-av., Blue Island-av., and Van Buren-st., very cheap. Low prices, easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5 Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 FEET ON LINcoln-av., between Belden and Webster-sts., \$90 per foot on California-av. and 100 acres in Michigan for farm. Lot on Wabansia-av. and \$200 cash for house on leased ground on Ashland-av., between Blackhawk and Twelfth, west of Western-av. at special figures. J. B. WOLFE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED IN Cottage on Dexter boulevard, west front, just south of Forty-sixth-st., very cheap. Also a great number of lots in all parts of the city and Hyde Park, at very low prices. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A FINE, NEW, LARGE BUILDING and lot, built for a carriage factory, well located. G. B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—2 HOUSES AND 3 lots, east front, on Prairie-av., 1 block from street cars, for \$5,500 cash; will fetch 30 per cent on the investment; must be sold in 30 days. G. A. PICK, Room 3, Chamber of Commerce, Fifth-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 20 BRYANT-AV.; FRAME HOUSE; 12 rooms; lot, 50x150, in the grove; it is a bargain. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND GOOD LEASES, ON Prairie-av., \$1,000, \$500 cash, balance on long time; other property. Clybourn-av., near Division-st., \$550. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-av., second door south of Brook (Fortieth)-st., containing all modern improvements, with first-class barn, carriage-house, etc., and lot 80x180 feet to 20 foot alley. Premises may be seen at any time or plans, terms, etc., at our office. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS SOUTH-east corner Wells and Polk-sts, for \$4,500. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS ON ADAMS and Jackson-sts., near Jefferson Park; these are very desirable lots, and will be sold on reasonable terms and prices. G. B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—ANY PARTY WITH \$5,000 OR \$6,000 IN cash can buy a fine brick house on Michigan-av.; if not in cash can buy for \$5,000 less on its value. G. B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—COME EARLY IF YOU WANT THEM. 5 cottages and lots, Fulton-st., \$8,000 to \$4,200.
New cottage and lot, Park-av., \$3,200.
3 cottages and lots, Park-av., near Stanton-st., \$2,500 to \$3,600.
Cottage and lot, Artesian-av., \$2,650.
R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 19 ACRES ON STATE-ST., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third, near Rock Island and one-half mile from Lake. J. C. WILDING & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 3 Metropolitan Block, N. W. cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—41 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., WEST front, between Fortieth-st. and Forty-first. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., Room 2, 120 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. LOTS; 2 CHOICE, 90X165, near Forty-third-st., and 3 choice near Fortieth-st., to be sold below their value. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 58 WARREN-AV., 8 rooms and bath, 45 feet, 169 South Horne-st., cheap; lots on Madison-st., east of Central Park; only \$ more lots left on Twelfth-st., near Lincoln, easy terms, only \$1,000 each. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 2-STORY AND BASEment; 8 rooms; Calumet-st.; fine property; cheap. HENRY L. HILL, 164 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE LARGE BUILDING ON the corner of Wood and Tyler-sts.; suitable for manufacturing purposes, or easily and cheaply converted into dwellings. MILLARD & DECKER, Room 5 Republic Life Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CORNER OF THIRD-av. and Polk-st., Ashland-av., \$11,000. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FIVE ACRES ON WEST Twenty-second-st., between Robey and Campbell-sts., which I will sell in parcels to suit purchaser, at \$200 per foot, balance in 1 and 2 years. Lots near by are selling for \$800 to \$1,000 each. C. B. WAITE, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW DAYS ONLY—NO. 982 Wabash-av., 2-story house with all modern improvements, on lot 22 feet front, by full depth. Price \$7,000. Terms, one-third cash. JOHN B. CHAPLIN, 138 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—NO. 47 MYRICK-AV.; TWO-STORY house; 10 rooms, and 73 ft of ground; 118 ft in depth to 15-foot alley. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY PHELPS & BICHL, 126 CLARK-ST., Room 4, 3 acres in Block 2 of Lill & Diversey's Division, cor 2 Sec. 29, 40, 14, fronting Diversey-st., suitable for subdivision; can be purchased for \$6,000 cash; can be purchased some less for cash; also 5 acres in Block 4 on reasonable terms.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND-BASEMENT BRICK house, Michigan-av., near Sixty-fourth-st.; all modern improvements. GEORGE De LOYNES & SON, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS ON PARK-AV., JUST OUT-side of fire limits, singly or together, very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—SPECULATORS ATTENTION—GREAT bargain, if sold on Monday; 100x175, Wabash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., east front. Also, lot, 25x125, Forty-second-st., west of Western-av. Inquire of M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 64 and 66 La Salle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOMES—TWEN-tieth-st., near Prairie-av., 2-story brick, \$9,000. Twenty-eighth-st., near Michigan-av., 2-story brick; exchange.
Prairie-av., 2-room house and lot, \$4,500.
Michigan-av., 4-story marble front; exchange.
Englewood—Nine house and corner lot; \$650 down.
Englewood—Fine house and corner lot; \$650 down.
GEORGE WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, WITH LOT on Robey-st., near Armitage-av., for \$1,200. Easy payments. Lots for \$400, \$150 cash. Room 3, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—NO. 1620 PRAIRIE-AV. JUST south of Thirty-fifth-st., two-story and basement brick, 11 rooms, all modern improvements. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 120 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal-st.

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

MICHIGAN-AV.—7 choice residences between Sixteenth and Twenty-eighth-sts., at from \$13,000 to \$46,000.
INDIANA-AV.—6 brick and stone fronts between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth-sts.; at from \$12,000 to \$16,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—2 brick fronts near Twenty-sixth-st., at \$14,000 and \$16,000; and one fine residence with 190x190 lots, corner Twenty-fifth-st.
BURNSIDE-ST.—2-story frame, 11 rooms, lot 25x110 ft, north of Twenty-ninth-st.; \$5,500.
BUTTERFIELD-ST.—2-story frame, 12 rooms, lot 48x100 ft, north of Twenty-ninth-st.; \$8,500.
WEST MONROE-ST.—2 fine octagon fronts between Paulina and Wood-sts.
WEST MONROE-ST.—3 brick houses east of Paulina-st.
SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—4 marble fronts, Mansard roofs, etc., near Monroe-st.
SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—1 brick house, just south of Monroe-st.
MARSHFIELD-ST.—2-story brick, furnished; \$8, 50.
SOUTH PAULINA-ST.—Frame houses 10 rooms, large lot; \$7,000.
WEST JACKSON-ST.—Frame house, 8 rooms, east of Lincoln-st.; \$4,800.
WEST TAYLOR-ST.—2 frame houses, 10 and 11 rooms, near Centre-av.; \$5,500 and \$6,750.
CENTRE-AV.—2 frame houses, 10 rooms; bargains at \$7,000 and \$8,000.
PARK-AV.—2 frame houses, one with large lot, at \$4,200 and \$5,000.
PARK-AV.—4 octagon fronts, 10 rooms, near Wood-st., at \$13,500 each.
WASHINGTON-AV.—5 frame houses, between Ashland-av. and Leavitt-st., at \$2,650 to \$6,000.
WALNUT-ST.—Wm. Otter, sale, valuable acre property in Cook County.
CHACE & ARELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LASALLE-ST.:
Englewood—2 acres, Sixty-third-st., near Halsted.
Englewood—New house, large lot, and vacant lots.
Austin—Lots near depot; will build house to order and sell on terms to suit, or will sell lots without cash payment to those who will build.
Central Park—Several pieces acre property.
Lake Forest—Residence from \$5,000 to \$35,000; building sites from \$300 to \$1,800 per acre. Lake Forest is the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs; laid out by a landscape gardener in the style of a park, with seminary, academy, and public schools of a high grade; 30 miles of beautiful drive, with no easy terms. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ACRE BLOCKS IN SOUTH ENGLEwood, on 5 years' time; small payments down; good chance to subdivide. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE large lot, stable, etc.; house contains 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; fruit and shrubbery of all kinds. Price \$16,000. One for \$6,500, containing 12 rooms; one for \$5,000, containing 10 rooms and closets; one for \$4,200; one for \$6,200; one for \$2,300; 40 acres northwest corner of Sec. 5, price \$30; 80 acres S. E. ¼ Sec. 10, price \$8, 11; \$195—¼ down, balance 1 and 2 years. W. LELAND, Office 225 Seventeenth-st., from 8 to 11, on Change from 12 to 1.

FOR SALE—20 LOTS IN LAWNDALE, AT A BARgain; also a number of houses and lots in Lawndale on monthly payments; also lots on Jackson and Oswego-sts., near California, on long time; lots in all parts of the city; 160 feet on Winchester-av., \$1,200, must be sold immediately; acre property in Cook County. JAMES H. REED, Real Estate Agent, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO BETTER BARGAINS IN CITY. Cottage, barn, and lot 33x125, near West Side Rink; \$4,200, worth \$6,000; only \$1,250 down. Cottage and lot on Harrison-st., near Halsted; \$4,500 cash, worth \$6,000. Cottage and lot on Polk-st., near Ewing; \$3,000, \$600 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERty—Farm of 71 acres, situated on Rock River, within 1 mile of the business centre of the City of Beloit. The premises have a good house and barn, orchard and 7 acres of timber. Inquire of P. BURROUGHS & SON, 559 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NICE FRUIT AND stock farm, on main line of Chicago and Rock Island Rail Road Co., Ill., with good brick dwelling, cheap at \$5,000; will assume reasonable mortgage on city property if necessary. J. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN THE city of Racine, Wis., one block from N. W. R. R. Depot, 3 acres ground, nine trees and two acres choice ornamental and fruit trees, small fruits in abundance; splendid brick house, 24 rooms, and out-buildings, a great bargain; also several fine lots in the "BELL" on Erie, First National Bank Building, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 ACRES OF FINE FARMING land in Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, and other Western States. Low and long prices for sale, or will exchange for Chicago property. W. J. BARNEY 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FRUIT FARM of 20 acres, 2½ miles from the city limits, on the best improved gravel road in the county; good dwelling, with 8 rooms; also a good barn, 60 apple trees, 200 cherry trees, besides grapes, small fruits, etc. Will be sold cheap. ERNESTE SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE IN THE country, short distance from Chicago; excellent fruit place and good business in connection. This is a rare opportunity. Address or call on owner, 1538 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM IN KANKAKEE COUNty, on Illinois Central Railroad, near Manteno, 400 acres, well watered, 25 acres timber, 80 acres meadow, 150 acres under plow; \$20 per acre; terms to suit purchaser. Also farm of 320 acres, same county, which we will trade for city property.
SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM IN IOWA, 80 acres, will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Address L 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 160 ACRES IN IOWA; GOOD land and well located. Call at the Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, a good homestead, with ample grounds, well located in Galesburg, Illinois, two blocks from depot, and two blocks from Knox College; part payments. Also, farm of 160 acres, near three railroads; rolling prairie; good improvement. Call or address
JAMES C. HAIR,
Room 5, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

LOST.

LOST—NEAR THE CORNER OF BURNSIDE-ST. and Twenty-ninth, a folding Russian leather cardcase, containing a few cards and a small sum of money. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at 256 State-st.

LOST—AT McVICKER'S THEATRE ON LAST Tuesday night (Figaro), a lady's gold opera glass; probably left in seat in upper circle. A handsome reward will be paid for return of same to 183 Randolph-st., basement.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, A PINK CORAL FIGURE belonging to locket, either in Brand's art gallery or going from the gallery to Michigan-av. and Congress-st. Satisfactorily rewarded if left at 263 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV., FRIDAY, MARCH 7, a ledger with pass-book inside. \$5 paid on returning to 84 West Van Buren-st.

LOST—ABOUT MARCH 1, A BLACK NEWFOUNDland dog; a suitable reward will be paid if returned to R. H. COUNTISS, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

LOST—NEAR CENTRE-AV. AND MADISON-ST. A Maltese lapdog; a reward will be given for its return to DOUGLAS, at Culver, Page & Hoyne's.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN TWENty-seventh and Twenty-first-sts., on State, from Twenty-first to Kinzie & Sloan, on Twenty-second, a gold sleeve button with letter E thereon. Liberal reward will be given if returned to 429 Burnside-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, EITHER ON A State and Madison-st. car, on Fourteenth, or West Madison-st., a pocket-book containing a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 54 South Sheldon-st.

LOST—ABOUT TWO WEEKS SINCE, A PACKAGE of photographs in a yellow envelope, supposed to have been dropped in a Cottage Grove-av. car. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the Tribune counting room.

LOST—SUNDAY, MARCH 9, A POCKET-BOOK, containing a small sum of money, on going from No. 279 North Market-st. down to Kinzie, to the C. & N. W. Depot. The finder will be well rewarded by returning it to No. 279 North Market-st.

LOST—LONG, HEAVY, GOLD NECK-CHAIN. A liberal reward for return to Cashier of American Express Company, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

LOST—A GOLD EAR-DROP, WITH PEARL BAR and chain pendants. A liberal reward will be paid for it at No. 19 Lake-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, AT the corner of Wabash-av. and Fourteenth-st., a whitish Scotch terrier. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 169 Fourteenth-st.

LOST—ON WEST MADISON OR WEST WASHington-sts., a gold watch-key, with Masonic and Odd Fellow's cards; a liberal reward will be paid if returned to 169 Ashland-av.

LOST—GOING FROM 61 SOUTH HALSTED-ST. TO the Academy of Music, a lady's pocketbook. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling at 97 South Clinton-st.
DELLA EDWARDS.

LOST—A GOLD RING, WITH ONYX SET, ON Madison or State; \$5 will be paid to the finder if it is returned to Room 6, No. 1 Exchange Place.

LOST—A WARRANTY DEED, MARKED HUTCHinson & Luff. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Room 30, Tribune Building.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ABOUT \$25 in currency and memorandas. Friday evening, in Wabash-av. car, or on Randolph-st. Finder please leave in 141 Wabash-av., Room 12, or 138 Randolph-st., morning and receive his reward.

LOST—A BUNDLE CONTAINING 6 SHIRTS, 1 collars, and 4 pair cuffs. \$20 will be paid for its delivery at 160 Twenty-second-st., and no questions asked.

LOST—WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS, A LARGE gold pencil, extension case, with pen. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at F. CAMPBELL'S Hair Store, 76 East Madison-st.

FOUND.

FOUND—A LADIES' POCKET-BOOK. THE OWNer can have by calling at 468 Third-st., proving property and paying for advertising.

FOUND—TAKEN UP ON THE NIGHT OF THE 9th, a horse and buggy. Horse can be found at 92 South Clinton-st. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

DIVORCES.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Call at, or address, Room 3, 167 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1057.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, SOUTH of city limits:
16 acres adjoining Beck's Park, at Englewood.
4 acres east of Halsted-st., north of Sixtieth.
4 acres northeast corner Indiana-av. and Forty-seventh.
5 acres northeast corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.
40 acres corner Renben-st. and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard.
80 acres near the lake, fronting on lower South Park.
12 acres southwest corner State and Forty-seventh-sts.
9 acres northwest corner South Park-boulevard and Fiftieth-st.
Than the above, there is no property I know of more desirable for investment, or so certain to return a sure and large profit to its purchaser, at the prices at which it is now offered.
No one need feel in the least degree timid in buying such property. In the nature of things, and according to the regular laws of supply and demand, it must advance rapidly and steadily in value. Five years hence the present prices will be looked back to as small and insignificant.
J. ESAIAS WARREN,
13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD—59 acres in Sec. 6, 39, 13.
HAWTHORNE—20 acres near depot. A good thing for subdivision.
RIVERSIDE—30-acre tract and 40-acre tract; also house and lots in this charming suburb.
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD—Several choice tracts which must be benefited by this road.
HYDE PARK—Five lots at Kenwood, Hyde Park, South Park, and Woodlawn.
CORNELL—Choice blocks for sale in this enterprising suburb.
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—70 acres in Sec. 5, 37, 14, west of railroad. We offer, also, 10 acres available acre property in Cook County.
CHACE & ARELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LASALLE-ST.:
Englewood—2 acres, Sixty-third-st., near Halsted.
Englewood—New house, large lot, and vacant lots.
Austin—Lots near depot; will build house to order and sell on terms to suit, or will sell lots without cash payment to those who will build.
Central Park—Several pieces acre property.
Lake Forest—Residence from \$5,000 to \$35,000; building sites from \$300 to \$1,800 per acre. Lake Forest is the most beautiful of Chicago suburbs; laid out by a landscape gardener in the style of a park, with seminary, academy, and public schools of a high grade; 30 miles of beautiful drive, with no easy terms. W. F. BREWSTER, 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND EIGHTY-seventh-st., 2½ acres at \$1,000 per acre, ¼ cash. Call at the Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY \$50 PER ACRE, 80 ACRES IN Sec. 31, 36, 14. Call at the Nicholson Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES (SUBDIVIDED) NEAR STOny Island-av., on P. & Ft. W. R. R.; \$800 per acre. W. J. FLEMING, Continental Hotel.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—2 ACRES (WITH house and fruit trees) in Crocker's Subdivision, between Sixty-first-st. and Sixty-third, at a bargain for a few days.
8 lots in same Subdivision.
3 lots, corner Fancher-av. and Sixty-second-st., for \$1,050.
100 feet, east front, on Euclid-st., 1 block south of Normal School, for \$1,000.
J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LARGE LOTS, 50x165, on the high ground, convenient to depot, churches, and school; \$250 cash, balance \$50 each 6 months, long time at 6 per cent interest. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. S. WAITE, 119 DEAR born-st.:
Cottage house and lot at Hyde Park; good barn, well, etc.; \$4,500.
Lot at Parkside, on Illinois Central Railroad, just south of Hyde Park Hotel, 45x165 feet, \$1,000.
Two lots on Prospect-av., Washington Heights, two blocks from depot, only \$1,200.
Five acres on West Twenty-second-st., just north of Blue Island-av., \$35,000.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—WE ARE building some new cottages, costing from \$3,000 to \$10,000 each, at this beautiful and growing suburb. These houses have all the modern improvements, and we are selling them on easy terms. There are also a few fine lots yet unsold, which are rapidly increasing in value on account of the excellent improvements being made in their vicinity. Parties can call out with us and learn terms. WARREN, KENNEY & CO., Honore Block, 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN KREUGER'S SUB. IN Sec. 30, 37, 14, at Washington Heights, only 3 blocks from dummy station. G. B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS NEAR STATION, \$400. 5 acres fine subdivision or splendid garden, \$400.
16 acres Thirty-first-st., near McCormick's factory, \$2,500.
40 acres near Brighton, \$400.
5 acres Egan-av., near Brighton, \$2,000.
60 acres near Willow Springs, \$600.
5 acres, Jefferson, and house, \$900.
Lots on Jefferson-st., \$300.
EDMUND G. STILES, 275 East Madison-st., Room 61.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—SEVERAL GOOD homes at from \$2,000 to \$15,000, on easy terms. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Room 17 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts., Chicago. Evening office.

FOR SALE—\$600 DOWN, BALANCE MONTHLY payments, buys a new 8-room house and 50 foot corner lot, close to depot at Station A of Illinois Central R. R. Save your rent; secure a home. Also a few choice lots at \$250 each, on Forty-first-st., near Washington-av.

FOR SALE—BY J. R. STANLEY, 190 DEARBORN-st., Honore Block: 5 acres on West Twenty-second-st., adjoining southwest corner Robey, subdivided into 48 lots.

FOR SALE—40 LOTS, 80x160 FEET, 45 MINUTES' ride from Kinzie-st. depot, at price that will secure large profits very soon. IVES & ROBINSON, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—\$75 PER ACRE CASH, 40 ACRES SUBdivided, south of river side, ¾ mile from depot at Summit. G. B. GRIFFIN, northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts. Also 5 acres in Madison.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—A tract of 37 acres of land, a short distance east of corner of Tracy-av. and Halsted-st., \$400 per acre, one-fourth cash, thirty-fourth-st., 1258 Indiana-av., Hyde Park. ISAAC R. RITT & BRO., office 19 Major Block.

FOR SALE—IN WINNETKA—A HOUSE AND LOT for \$4,500, another for \$5,000, another for \$6,000, another for \$10,000. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRE BLOCKS AT SOUTH Englewood. Easy terms. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCKS IN SOUTH ENGLEwood, on 5 years' time; small payments down; good chance to subdivide. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN SEC. 10, 37, 13, ON Tracy-av., west of Washington Heights, at a low figure, by G. B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES, ON NYMAN-AV., IN SEC. 16, 39, 13, for \$6,500. The best chance offered to make a nice profit. G. B. GRIFFIN, 138 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE, ON MOST favorable terms, farms, houses, and lots; houses from \$1,500 to \$10,000. Address or inquire at Hinsdale, or at 64 State-st. C. D. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDENCES AT EVANSTON, from \$800 to \$16,000; also, choice building lots, and acre property for subdivision. Also, on easy terms. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 105 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—200 FEET OF STATE-ST., SOUTH OF Englewood; a fine corner, fenced, and trees planted; street 100 feet wide; lots 165 feet deep. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate Agent, 94 Washington-st. Also, lots in Whipple's Addition to Norwood Park, at low prices and easy terms. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID 9-ROOM NEW HOUSE in Norwood Park. Possession at once. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES, JUST BUILT, AND lots, in most desirable part of the depot, at South Englewood, on monthly, quarterly, and yearly payments. A. F. NOBLE, Room 2 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AVAILABLE RESIDENCE LOTS AT Wilmette, on the North Shore, for a month unsold out of 144 lots which I am selling for \$14,000, average about \$100 per lot. Terms, \$10 cash and \$10 per month. Only 45 minutes' ride; near cars, schools, churches, and markets; convenient trains, early and late. EDMUND G. STILES, Agent, 275 East Madison-st., Room 61.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCKS IN SOUTH ENGLEwood, on 5 years' time; one-fifth payments down; good chance to subdivide. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK, at Irving Park, 4 corners, 200 feet front each, 165 feet deep, on easy terms. Would take in part payment good house and lot in city. North Side preferred, or unimproved property, North Side, east of Clark-st. Above property is in Block 18, two blocks from depot, has abundance of certain water, railroad fare 7 cents. Address OWNER, 306 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS EAST OF, AND NEAR CENtral Park. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WILMETTE, NEAR EVANSTON—choice grove lots, near station, in neighborhood of good improvements; terms very easy. Also parties assisted in building if desired. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—BY J. R. STANLEY, 190 DEARBORN-st., Honore Block: one of the choicest 10-acre blocks at Norwood Park, 30 minutes ride from city.

FOR SALE—LOT IN EVANSTON, 40X200 FEET, beautifully located on Ridge-st., east front. Handsome shade trees. Three minutes walk from depot in Hinsdale, with beautiful grove; about three blocks from depot; lots of half acre to three acres to suit. Inquire of owner, W. H. WELLS, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AN ACRE-LOT AT Western Springs, beautifully and elegantly located; only \$200; must sell. THOMAS KANE, 126 State-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IN TOWN OF LYONS, southwest of Summit station. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, FINE RESIDENCE, one block from depot; fruit and shrubbery on premises; trains will run every hour after May 1; will give possession April 1. Inquire of J. D. BEST, 212 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSES, LOTS, AND FARMS at Wheaton, Ill. Inquire of H. W. COBB, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST located corner properties in Wisconsin, on Main-st. Elmental and fruit trees, small fruits in abundance; splendid brick house, 24 rooms, and out-buildings, a great bargain; also several fine lots in the "BELL" on Erie, First National Bank Building, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 ACRES OF FINE FARMING land in Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, and other Western States. Low and long prices for sale, or will exchange for Chicago property. W. J. BARNEY 163 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FRUIT FARM of 20 acres, 2½ miles from the city limits, on the best improved gravel road in the county; good dwelling, with 8 rooms; also a good barn, 60 apple trees, 200 cherry trees, besides grapes, small fruits, etc. Will be sold cheap. ERNESTE SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE IN THE country, short distance from Chicago; excellent fruit place and good business in connection. This is a rare opportunity. Address or call on owner, 1538 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM IN KANKAKEE COUNty, on Illinois Central Railroad, near Manteno, 400 acres, well watered, 25 acres timber, 80 acres meadow, 150 acres under plow; \$20 per acre; terms to suit purchaser. Also farm of 320 acres, same county, which we will trade for city property.
SELDEN FISH & CO., 155 LaS

ESS CHANCES.

ACHINERY, SHEDS, CARTS, ing complete for manufacturing s six blocks of depot at Ellsworth, or all that can be manufactured, 2 Exchange Building.

SE OF 16 ROOMS TO RENT, AND as 46 North Green-st. Has been mechanics, and is a good opening. East Madison-st.

AR THE SOUTH BRANCH FOR ast-located yards in the city; ar- from lime; city water; yard and mmer; everything in good order. on, address owner before March 18.

TIONERY STORE FOR SALE.— Good location, first-class trade. Stock about $800. Apply to Mc- Washington-st., Room 25.

RY, WITH COMPLETE FIX- ad very cheap by a good party. GER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madi-

OP FOR SALE, WITH LEASE be sold this week. A. H. n-av.

OBACCO STORE FOR SALE stock on hand; good trade estab- for selling out. Apply at Cigar

OF GOODS IN THE MILLINERY business for sale. Very desirable ; well skilled. The stock is small Occupied by us for eight years. no reason for selling. Correspond- ss W and 5, Box 125, Shelbyville,

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A well established, and adapted for olding, doors, sash, and office fur- 18 and 20 South Desplaines-st.

Y STORE ON THE WEST SIDE ock, good trade, fixtures good as and store expires May 1, 1874. Own- Weather business; will take $2,000 timgroove-st. Inquire on South or 66, Tribune office.

OUTH SIDE—ONE-THIRD OR a planing mill and furniture man- n of $15,000, in complete running e owner, or would rent the same for . F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South

TORE AND DWELLING, 86 SOUTH Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph- ; good trade. Fixtures good as new, and store expires May 1, 1874. Owner leaving the city. Suitable for first-class boarding house. Lease full of boarders now, who would probably remain. Apply to L. C. FARRINGTON, office of Geo. C. Clarke, 144 Bryan Block.

O RENT—TENEMENT OF 6 ROOMS ON NORTH Side. 2 blocks from street cars, at $20 per month. GRAHAM, PEIRCE & CO., 150 Fifth-ave.

O RENT—288 WARREN-AV., 10 ROOMS, GAS, bath-r om, water-closet, heated by furnace; part of furniture for sale. Apply at the house. Mrs. R. FALLIS.

O RENT—TO A FAMILY (WITHOUT CHILDREN preferred), a furnished house, on the leading South Side avenue, near Thirty-first-st. The family (three per- sons) would desire board, and will make good terms to the right party. Address K 99, Tribune office.

O RENT—APRIL 1 OR MAY 1, BRICK DWELL- ing 186 South Morgan-st., 10 rooms, modern improve- ments; pleasant location. Apply at house next south.

O RENT—THE LOWER STORE AND 2-STORY AND basement brick house, 11 rooms, barn, &c. 36 South Sangamon-st. J. ONAHAN, 18 Central Un- ion Block, northwest corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

O RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL ES- tate and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.

Two-story frame house on Prairie-av., between Twenty- fifth-st. and Twenty-sixth; 12 rooms; completely furnish- ed; $1,850 a year.

Three-story brown stone-front house on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; 15 rooms; from May 1, 1873.

Large frame house on Indiana-av., and near Twenty- first-st.; 10 rooms; from May 1, 1873.

Three-story and basement brick house on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; completely furnished.

Completely furnished house on Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st.; 16 rooms; $250 a month.

312 and 312½ Cottage Grove-av.; stores, and dwellings above.

Three-story and basement brick house on Wabash-av., near Harmon-court; 18 rooms; from May 1, 1873.

1446 and 1443 Prairie-av.; 9 rooms.

43 Vernon-av.

18 Vernon-av.; marble-front house.

120 Sheffield-av.; 9 rooms.

Store, and dwellings above, 282 South Canal-st.

Nos. 6 and 8 Rubbard-ct.; 11 rooms; completely fur- nished.

443 Warren-av.; two-story frame house.

845 and 845 West Washington-st.; 8 rooms each.

355 Warren-av.; 9 rooms.

355 Fulton-st., upper part.

69 North Sheldon-st.; 13 rooms.

879 Warren-av., from May 1873; 7 rooms; $45.

Stores and dwellings, Nos. 562 and 564 West Madison-st.; from May 1, 1873.

191 West Madison-st.; furnished rooms.

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House No. 60 Langley-st., 13 rooms, modern improve- ments and barn; $35.

New house, 8 rooms, on Calumet-av.

Stewart-av. and Napolean place; $26.

House on Valentine, between Lumbard and Oakley; $200.

7 rooms, marble mantels, and all modern improvements.

One on Sixteenth-st., 14 rooms.

One on Indiana-av., north of Eighteenth-st.

House No. 13 Twenty-eighth-st.; 10 rooms, all modern improvements, with $276 worth of furniture for sale; $65.

A marble front 2-story and basement, on Chicago-av.; 10 rooms; with all modern improvements, newly furnished, first-class in every respect; to rent 4 months from May 1.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 19 CHARLES-PLACE, 10 rooms and basement; a first-class boarding-house, in the centre of business, near the Rock Island Railroad Depot; will rent cheap to a good tenant, or will trade for outside or cheaper property. JAMES REDICAN, 110 Arnold-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE; 14 rooms, modern improvements, on one of the best ave- nues, near Twelfth-st. Address F 37, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 1004 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., east front, has 11 rooms, with every convenience, with $4,500 worth of furniture which I will sell for $1,450 cash; rent of house cheap. This is a bargain. Apply to HENRY J. GOOD- RICH, 238 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE—A COTTAGE OF 5 rooms, $20 a month. 63 East Hinsdale-st., between Fine and Rush.

TO RENT—MY RESIDENCE IN WOODLAND Park, near Douglas monument, one of the pleasant- est locations in the city. Ten rooms, attic, wash-room, cellar, large garden, gas, water, and all conveniences. Ten minutes walk from horse-cars and Fairview Station, three Rode Park trains stop. Rent, $125 per month. Possession May 1st. Inquire at 55 Wabash-av. C. E. WISWALL.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT COTTAGE 657 HUB- bard-st., cheap to a responsible tenant. Apply at 589 North-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS (second and third stories), to a small family who will take good care of it. Furniture for sale. Apply at 663 Fourth Door.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR ONE YEAR from May. A marble front, furnished new last May, complete; 11 rooms, all modern improvements; lake front; on block from new Central Hotel. Rent, $200 per month. I. 71, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS, SOUTH AND WEST Side; rents moderate. Apply to ROBERT RAE, 65 and 66 Central Union Block.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, owner will take board for the rent. Apply 465 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—UPPER STORY OF NO. 1476 STATE- st.; 8 rooms; very desirable for housekeeping or boarding-house, at $36 per month. Inquire of WM. FREBERG, No. 1296 Twelfth-st., or H. B. JOHNSON, 608 South Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE BUILDING 475 WABASH- av.; adapted for a first-class boarding-house. Apply at building to PECKHAM & BROWN.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 2-STORY AND BASE- ment stone front house, with all modern improve- ments. No. 271 Park-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH barn, 549 Michigan-av.; will sell cheap for cash, and on easy terms. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Con- gress-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 222 WEST WASHINGTON-ST; furniture for sale; will not be sold separately. Apply Monday afternoon.

TO RENT—EVERYBODY LOOKING FOR HOUSES or rooms may find what they want by calling at Chicago Rental Agency, 21 Oriental Building, 123 La- Salle-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1ST—IN NORTH DIVISION, southwest corner Bethen-av. and Halsted-st., two story frame of eight rooms each, and basement, with month, house new, only in use one year. Inquire of GODDIN, SHELDON & CO., Room 25 Nixon's Building, LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, 10 rooms, newly and nicely furnished through- out with everything requisite for housekeeping; immedi- ate possession. Call at 115 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE IN A NICE NEIGHBOR- hood. Apply on the corner of Harrison and Robey.

TO RENT—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick house for business or private dwelling, near El- dridge Court, on Wabash-av. Furnished or unfurnished. With barn. Address M 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DWELLING OF 11 ROOMS, 403 WEST Lake-st., corner Elizabeth, newly painted and papered, clean and nice; rent $20. Apply to M. B. SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, Madison-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF COTTAGE NO. 90 Twenty-fifth-st.; 5 nice rooms, 2 pantries, and 2 clos- ets. Price, $25 per month.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSE, NEAR RANDOLPH- st., 10 rooms, gas, and water $8 month. Also on Adams and Washington-sts., near Great Eastern Rail- road, $20 each. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madi- son-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE OF 8 rooms, near the the new N. W. R. R. Car Works and Central Park. Apply at Room 1, 210 South Water-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A new 2-story house, complete, pleasantly situated in Eng- wood, with furniture for sale; will board with the right party for the furniture. Address U 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, in a strictly private family, suitable for gentlemen. References exchanged. Terms reasonable. Apply at 276 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE, by month, week, or night. Apply at 10 and 12 Mad- ison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS 145, AND STORE 147 ABER- deen-st.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, on the West Side, to gentlemen. Address H 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR SINGLE, FUR- nished or unfurnished, at 659 South State-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANTLY FUR- nished suites in Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Apply at No. 28.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT OR REAR ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, in second or third stories of brick building corner of Randolph and Jefferson-sts., have inside blinds and modern conveniences, in families with children need apply. Apply Room 40, 103 West Ran- dolph-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFUR- nished, at 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—AT 298 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., OP- posite Third Presbyterian Church, a pleasant fur- nished room, suitable for two gentlemen. References required. Terms, $25 per month.

TO RENT—WITHIN TWO SQUARES OF UNION Park, 4 nice rooms, composing the second floor of a nice brick house—water, closet, and gas—suitable for light housekeeping. Terms, $30 per month. Inquire at No. 90 North Ashland-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, 15 Eldridge-court, between Wabash and Michi- gan-avs.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, PARTLY FURNISHED if desired, at 624 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BRICK BUILDING, COR- ner State and Harrison sts. Apply to D. O'NEILL.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, 189 West Madison-st., Room 5. MRS. THOMPSON.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms by the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 159 Dearborn-st. Transient, $1 to $2 per day.

TO RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Apply at 84 West VanBuren-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—TWO SUITES HAND- some back rooms, fourth floor, Kent's Building. Wa- ter in rooms, bath and all modern conveniences on floor, for gentlemen only. Rent $25 per month each. Apply Room 5, 151 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUIT- able for two gentlemen, with fire, gas, &c., 151 West Monroe-st. Brick house. Private family. All West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS OF A COTTAGE WITH a clothes closet and pantry at 270 Centre-av. Inquire down stairs in the rear.

TO RENT—NO QUESTIONS ASKED—ONE OR three furnished front rooms, Madison-st., near Des- plaines-st. 123 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SLEEPING ROOM IN A private family; house modern improvements, at 44 St. John place, near Union Park; also a large barn to rent.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; will be well taken care of, at 154 West Washington-st., near Union. Terms $15.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND front room on second floor, with kitchen if desired. First-class private family; good location, and near cars. 235 Ewing-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 20 CONGRESS- st., near Wabash-av. Apply fourth floor.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. (entrance 61 South Halsted-st.); cellar, Room 43.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLE- men, at 153 South Green-st., between Adams and Jack- son. Bath and all modern improvements.

TO RENT—223 LAFLIN-ST., 5 ROOMS, IN GOOD order, to a small family. On first floor.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A PLEAS- ant suite of front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. House now. Inquire at 113 Walnut-st., or at 194 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FRONT SUITE AND 1 furnished back room on second floor, with modern im- provements. 874 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FUR- nished, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; close to two lines of street cars; rent very reasonable. Apply at 89 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, FURNISH- ed or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. 151 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—A FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED, TO gentlemen only. 729 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, AT 702 MICHI- gan-av.

TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR for gentlemen; house modern improvements. No. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—18 HARMON-COURT—TO GENTLEMEN, 2 finely-furnished rooms, heated by furnace, with gas, hot and cold water. Apply between 6 and 8 p. m.

TO RENT—5 PLEASANT ROOMS NEAR VAN BU- ren-st. cars; $18, in advance. 286 South western-av.

TO RENT—AT 16 ADA-ST., CORNER HUBBARD, 4 rooms.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS FOR light housekeeping at 155 Fulton-st. Also, cottage house of 8 rooms. Apply at 988 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS OVER NEW BRICK STORE on Erie-st., near Market-st. J. H. GILBERT, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF DWELLING ON West Lake-st., near Oakley; three rooms, besides stairs and bath-room; to man and wife only without chil- dren, $15 per month. Apply to-day.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT 34 Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—803 WABASH-AV., SLEEPING APART- ments, well furnished. Best location on South Side. Call or address as above.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH STOVE; $13. 254 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS northeast corner of Randolph and Franklin-sts. In- quire at Room 4.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, NICELY furnished parlor and chamber, to gentlemen only, at 108 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—TO A GENTLEMAN WHO WOULD AP- preciate, a large, handsomely-furnished front room, well taken care of. No. 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—45 SLEEPING ROOMS IN THE United States Express Building, 87 and 89 East Washington-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts. Every room heated by steam, well ventilated, and light; also offices in same building. Apply to WM. H. SAMP- son, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED SUITE AND FUR- nished rooms and stable. 496 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR two or four gentlemen, near the depot. 41 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR WITH BED- room, with or without board, at 237 West Madison-st.; also dark bedroom if wanted.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED NICELY for sleeping room. No. 103 South Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—SIX ROOMS AT 45 SOUTH Green-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ALL NEW, good location, for gentleman or lady. Call Monday morn- ing and ask for Mrs. RENAUD, 527 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, EAST OF UNION Park, a nicely furnished room to gentleman and lady, board if desired. Address Z 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UN- furnished, at 101 Sangamon-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BY W. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and House-Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

STORES, OFFICES, AND LOFTS.

Store, basement and offices in building 159 East Monroe- st.

Third floor southwest corner State and Monroe-sts., over A. E. Anderson & Co.; size, 52x120.

Store and basement, 182 East Madison-st.

4-story building, 114 East Madison-st.

Desirable offices, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st.

60 Wells-st., 4-story building.

Store and basement, 159 East Monroe-st.

Offices and store, 148 and 150 Randolph-st., from May 1, 1873, stores and basements.

Offices in desirable locations in the burnt district.

Inquire of WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

Offices in Schloesser's building, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts.

Offices in desirable localities in the burnt district.

Inquire of WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, CORNER OF NORTH Wells and Hinsdale-sts.

Stores on the west end adjoining Frank Brothers, corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st., and nearly opposite J. W. Farwell & Co.'s.

58 East Adams-st.

Store on the north west and adjoining Spen- cer H. Peck's, corner of Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

Stores in desirable locations in the burnt district.

Inquire of WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 32x75, SOUTHEAST CORNER of Van Buren and Franklin-sts., suitable for a coal or family grocery, hardware, clothing, or wholesale liquors. One store 32x85 and two basements 20x33 each, fronting on Franklin-st., suitable for a restaurant, or for offices or sleeping-rooms. Also hall 32x106 same build- ing. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING; RENT $20 per month. Sampson-st.

TO RENT—TWO SPLENDID STALLS IN THE WA- bash-av. Market-House, corner Eighteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID ROOM FOR A FIRST- class grocery in the Wabash-av. Market-House, cor- ner Eighteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST CIGAR STANDS on the West Side. Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., FIRST class banking, insurance, real estate, and attorneys' offices in Superior Block, No. 77 and 79 Clark-st. Those offices have fire-proof safes, speaking tubes, are heated with steam; access by stairway or elevator. Also suites of rooms in the new building in rear of Superior Block. Also 4-story brick building on South Wabash-av., near Polk- av., $3,500. Four-story brick on Lake-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av., $4,000.

TO RENT—TWO FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENTS on Milwaukee-av., between 16 feet front each, full depth, to large alley, on Randolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Situated by steam and steam elevators 10 minutes each. Will be ready for occupancy April 1. GUYTON, Room 18 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—PROPOSALS WANTED FOR LEASING a brick building for storage or manufacturing pur- poses, which, for a good tenant, will be built by May 1, on Meridian-st., in front of 192 West Lake-st. Size 20x60 feet, or to suit lessee. L. DODGE, 143 La- Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE NO. 184 SOUTH Water-st., from May 1. Apply to M. MERRILL, 178 Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOM 20X50, WITH POWER. IN- quire on premises, 240 East Madison-st., second floor. SINCLEAR WEND, Jr. & CO.

TO RENT—278 SOUTH WATER-ST. APPLY ON premises.

TO RENT—2D, 3D AND 4TH FLOORS OF 170 SOUTH Clark-st., with independent hoisters and good light in rear. C. W. PRUCE, 161 Adams-st.

TO RENT—McCORMICK'S OLD REAPER FAC- tory. The McCormick reaper factory and grounds, with engines, boilers, shafting, &c. Also lumber yards, with engine, blower, and two cupolas. Also dock on river of 470 feet. Apply at 62 North Sheldon-st., or at Saw Grounds, corner Western and Blue Island-avs. C. H. McCORMICK.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel and ad- joining Field & Leiter's. Inquire at Room 40, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE OF TRADE MEN, THREE fine offices on second floor, with water and vault, with- in one block of Chamber of Commerce Building. Also, separate offices, suitable to Myers' Opera House, 95 Monroe-st.; rent moderate. Inquire of JOHN MORRIS, 150 and 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 813 WEST RAN- dolph-st., with or without a 2-story building in rear; suitable for most business purposes.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, 29 BY 90, with elevator; No. 117 South Franklin-st., near Madison; rent cheap. BURKITT & SUTTON, 117 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE BEST STORES ON THE West Side; suitable for dry goods, clothing, or boots and shoes; rent low; fixtures for sale. Apply at 54 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, BANKING-ROOMS, AND offices in Central Union Block, cor. Market & Madi- son-sts. Inquire at Union National Bank, or of C. T. WHEELER.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASE- ment, 24 and 26 East Adams-st., 50x100 feet. Apply to E. S. HAMLIN & CO., Office of Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—TWO floors, 52x100 feet each, with full sets of machinery for roundry the day, week, or month at the St. Julien, 159 Dearborn-st. Tranclent, $1 to $2 per day.

TO RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. Apply at 84 West VanBuren-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—TWO SUITES HAND- some back rooms, fourth floor, Kent's Building. Wa- ter in rooms, bath and all modern conveniences on floor, for gentlemen only. Rent $25 per month each. Apply Room 5, 151 Monroe-st.

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TO RENT—NEATLY-FURNISHED BACK PARLOR for gentlemen; house modern improvements. No. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—18 HARMON-COURT—TO GENTLEMEN, 2

THE CHURCHES.

Something About the Religious Press of Chicago.

General and Particular Notes from the Churches.

To-Day's Programme of Services --Weakly Calendar.

Of the ninety and nine periodicals now issued in this city—and there is just that number—about the one-fourth rank with the religious press. Chicago is as wide-awake relatively in the department of Christian journalism as in other departments, while in some special lines of this work the city has been noted not only for originality but for unparalleled success. For example, the Sunday-School teacher's magazine known as the *National Teacher*, issued by Adams, Blackmer & Lyon, and which is edited by a college of editors from the leading Christian denominations, was the first of its kind published in this country, having been started so long ago as January, 1866, by the present proprietors. It has been the object of this periodical, from the beginning, to furnish the Sunday-School world not only with a uniform series of lessons, but along with this, to supply the teachers with such comments upon the same and such a parallel combination of history and literature as would aid in enlarging and strengthening the whole Sunday-School cause. The success attending this original project will astound many, when we announce that in less than two years after commencing, the magazine was confessedly popular, increasing in subscription from year to year, until it reached a circulation of 35,000. The "lesson papers," which were issued in detached form, attained a circulation of 500,000. The four leading denominations, the Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, and Presbyterian, from Maine to Oregon, and Canada to Cuba, not only largely patronized the magazine, but in thousands of churches adopted its uniform series of Sunday-school lessons. The recent adoption of what is known as the "International Series" of Sunday-school lessons, now proving a grand success, having already been adopted pretty generally throughout this continent, and which it is proposed to extend throughout Europe and the Old World, has very considerably interfered with the present circulation of the Sunday School Journal. But the marvelous success in this whole department of juvenile work had its initial movement in this new city of the West. Chicago discovered it. Chicago gave the conception its tangible form, and proved to the world, and especially to all Christendom, the practicability of such an enterprise. There are now seven similar magazines published in this country alone, aside from the International series, comments on which, at least, may also be found in about every religious paper in the country. This entire movement in the Sunday School world may not only be regarded as a new one, but a very great one, and the part we make of it will this particular time is that our much abused city—morally—originated and demonstrated through the *National Teacher* its feasibility and success. We gladly announce that *The Teacher* still lives, and though somewhat less in circulation, has now connected with it two additional publications, viz: *The Scholar* and *The Little Folks*, which, all com bined, give a great combination and power for good no less now than in the days of its single-handed efforts. Both of these last are undenominational, are in a line with the Sunday School work, have been published for quite a while, and are scattered forth to the world at the rate of fifty thousand copies, statedly.

In the same general department—that of the Sunday School and Youth—we note also, as originating in Chicago, and issued monthly, two other publications, the *Heavenly Tidings* and *Everybody's Paper*, which have a combined circulation of about two hundred thousand copies! These, again, are unsectarian, are increasing in circulation, and are made more and more attractive by their timely and beautiful engravings. They are issued every month by the Y. M. C. A. of Chicago. Along with these may also be mentioned *The Child's Friend*, with a circulation of ten thousand; *The Bright Side*, with four thousand, and the *Sunday School Messenger*, with a much larger circulation than both the above, and which is the Sunday-School organ of the Roman Catholic Church of Chicago, issued by the "Holy Family Sunday-School Association," every month. This gives a gross distribution of over three hundred thousand Juvenile and Sunday-School periodicals issued statedly in the city, which we submit is more than has been dreamed of in the philosophies of our neighbors, if not our own citizens.

It should be further stated that in the same general department there are several new enterprises projected some of which have already taken form; for example *The Voice*, just issued, with a circulation of 30,000, and the *Little Corporal* soon to be published by S. S. Jones. Thus it will be seen that Chicago, in this realm of usefulness, has not only been original in its plans, but marvelously successful in its work, and is to-day abreast and proposes to keep abreast, with the great surrounding world.

Respecting the religious press, representing more especially the various denominations, it may be said, as we have stated in previous numbers of THE TRIBUNE, that the leading Christian denominations are all represented. The Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, Congregational, Presbyterian, as well as the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Universalist, Second Advent, Spiritualist, etc. All have their Church organs published regularly in Chicago.

The oldest of these and among the most successful, and which has the largest constituency, is

THE STANDARD.

Its "whole number" last week was 1,065. It has never changed either editor or proprietors, and is issued to-day, as twenty years ago, by Church & Goodman, every week, as the organ of the Baptist Church in the Northwest. Its growth, from the beginning, has been steadily upward, until now its circulation is 17,000. It ranks among the ablest organs of its denomination, and most confessedly has been a great power in advancing the interests of the Baptist Church, not only in this city, as soon by many churches, University and Theological Seminary, but throughout the whole of the Western country. It is decidedly denominational, which is all very proper; and never leaves a strong utterance that will aid in the erection of the great Baptist Temple. Ere long, the paper, which was considerably crippled by the fire, will move into new and more convenient quarters, where it will, no doubt, long continue to radiate as an instrumentality for good in the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ. Next to this periodical, in point of time, and very near it, came the

NORTHWESTERN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,

the "whole number" of which, last week, was 1,051, which represents the Episcopal Methodist Church. By a regularly-elected Board of Editors and Agents, who, the way, controls the paper, the editors are elected every four years. Its first editor was the Rev. J. V. Watson, who was succeeded by T. M. Eddy, and he by J. M. Reid, whose successor is the present editor, Arthur Edwards. This paper ranks as the best *newspaper* in the Methodist Church, and, we are glad to announce, is rapidly growing in circulation and usefulness. Its competitors in the immediate field (denominationally), are found in the *Methodist*, which is more independent, because not under the control of any Conference, and the *Christian Advocate* of New York, which is regarded as contending with the Chicago cotemporary for supremacy of strength. Which one will ultimately become the acknowledged leader of this great denomination cannot be determined, but it is enough for Chicago for the time of successful for religious journalism, that the question of supremacy is thus somewhat an open one. The circulation of our city *Methodist* is about 20,000. It is now established in new and permanent quarters on VanBuren street, where also are located the rooms of the Methodist Book Concern of the West. This Church, like the Baptist, has its University and Theological Seminary in the city, and a membership of 4,000, all which, along with the paper, augurs well for the growth of Methodism in Chicago and vicinity.

Of the other religious papers in the city we shall speak at another time.

THE NOON PRAYER-MEETINGS

during the week have been very well attended, and the interest is noticeably increasing. The meeting on Wednesday is said to have been one of the most effective ever held in that room. The burden of prayer and the character of the requests for prayer is for the deliverance from the power and habit of drink, coming from young men and fathers and mothers. This week the meetings will be led by H. R. Clesold, the Rev. L. T. Bush, J. V. Farwell, the Rev. J. Gordon, the Rev. A. E. Kittridge. Prof. Saukey usually conducts the singing.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S MEETING.

This meeting, held in the Methodist Church Block, yesterday noon, was led by the Rev. Mr. McChesney, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of the lesson was "The Birthright Despised." Genesis, 27th chapter. The rooms were crowded in and outside back of the landing of the stairs. There is urgent need of larger quarters in which to hold these meetings, and it is hoped they will ere long find more commodious rooms. B. F. Jacobs, Major Whittle, D. S. Covert, J. V. Farwell and others took part.

REVIVAL NOTES.

The great revival at Bloomington is extending to the adjoining towns. Ex-parishioners of Dr. Goodwin, of both sexes, from the various denominations, are visiting the neighboring villages and holding meetings. At a recent meeting of this kind in Petersburgh a prominent physician of the medical profession offices for the purpose of religious conversation. In the same way, and for the same purpose, an influential merchant visited the merchants, etc.; and thus, within half a day, in this place with its two thousand souls, was thoroughly canvassed. The meeting resulted in a large number of conversions. A similar visit has been made to Chenoa, where there is a like interest manifested.

Revival meetings were held in the Centenary Methodist Church last week, at which the Rev. Dr. Fowler preached every evening except last, at which Mr. Pompleton officiated. A number of conversions are reported.

The revival, which began at the Ada Street Methodist Church at the beginning of the year, still continues with increasing interest. Meetings are held every evening, and many are rejoicing in hope. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Strowbridge, and Mr. Canan, the revivalist, are in charge of the meetings.

The Church News of the *Advance* for last week records over 700 accessions to the Congregational Churches throughout its field on the first Sunday of this month, most of whom were on profession of their faith.

The revival interest continues at the Western Avenue Methodist Church, corner Monroe street and Western avenue.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Thirty-second Anniversary of the Chicago Bible Society will be held this evening in the Centenary Church, near the corner of Monroe and Morgan streets. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Dr. Fowler and Dr. Goodwin. The annual meeting for the election of officers will be held Tuesday evening in the chapel of the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

There is a Baptist student in the city studying theology in the Congregational Seminary, who is supported by a Baptist Church. There are also two colored students in the same institution who are said to be very bright. There is a blind student in the Presbyterian Seminary who has a remarkable memory and facility of seeing points very readily.

Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, in order to fulfill an appointment, recently worked his passage several miles on a hand-car on a railroad in his diocese, and then walked five miles from the station, to preach in a small chapel, and to confirm one person.

A letter from D. L. Moody states that "the meetings are opening well in New Orleans, and a good work is expected."

Henry Moorhouse is preaching in Brooklyn.

Y. M. C. A. ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, held yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—T. W. Harvey.
First Vice-President—N. S. Bouton.
Second Vice President—D. W. Whittle.
Corresponding Secretary—W. S. Waller.
Recording Secretary—J. M. Chapman.
Treasurer—S. A. Kean.
Managers—Philip Myers, Methodist; John A. Cole, Congregational; Gen. Joseph Stockton, Episcopal; M. R. Bortree, Baptist; Geo. M. High, Presbyterian.

GENERAL NOTES.

In the very lengthy and elastic programme of exercises in connection with the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, we notice a "grand Sunday School entertainment under the auspices of of the Holy Family Sunday School Association, to be given in the school hall, on Morgan, near Twelfth street, at 7:30 p. m., where the exercises will consist of recitations, vocal and instrumental music, four grand tableaux, and a sacred drama."

The Bible meetings on the South Side were held on Thursday and Friday, in the Plymouth Church, the Revs. Mr. Burgess and T. F. Williams presiding. The meetings were fairly attended. No announcements for this week.

There will be two new church buildings erected in Oak Park the coming summer, one for the Congregational and one for the Methodist Church.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

EPISCOPAL.

There will be services, this morning and evening, at the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul.

—Bishop Whitehouse will administer the rite of confirmation, this morning, at St. Mark's Church.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking. The concluding lecture on "Amusements" will be given at the evening service.

—The Rev. C. P. Dorset will officiate, this morning, at the Clarendon House Parlors.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry officiates, this morning and evening, at St. Mark's Church.

—There will be the usual morning and evening services at the Church of the Atonement, and also an early morning and Communion service at 8 o'clock.

—The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney will preach, this morning and evening, at Christ Church.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate, morning and evening, at Grace Church.

—Trinity Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second streets, Rev. E. Sullivan, rector; services at 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. At the morning service the lecture delivered in Grace Church on "The Church and the State Law" will, by request, be repeated.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. F. C. Chapell preaches this morning and evening, at the Western Avenue Church.

—The Rev. A. J. Frost will preach as usual, at the University Place Church.

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach this morning at the Michigan Avenue Church, on the "Work of Faith." The Rev. J. A. Frost, of the University Place Church, will preach in the evening.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts preaches this morning at the First Church. There will be a gospel meeting in the evening.

—Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning, and Dr. Mitchell this evening, in the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—The Rev. T. J. Langridge will preach this morning at the Locke Street Church on "Rebekah and Jacob," and this evening on "Esau Supplanted."

CONGREGATIONAL.

The First Church will hold services at 2 o'clock in the Second Baptist Church.

—The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain preaches this morning and evening, at the New England Church.

—The Rev. William A. Bartlett preaches this morning and evening at Plymouth Church.

—The Rev. U. D. Gulick preaches this morning, and Dr. Cracraft this evening, at the Oakland Church.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach this evening in the First Church, on the "Lessons of last Friday." Dr. A. Miller will give a lecture and Bible Reading in the evening, on the sun and light.

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach this morning and evening at the Centenary Church.

—The Rev. Dr. McKeown will preach this morning and evening at the Wabash Avenue Church. The evening sermon is to the young.

—The Rev. William F. Stewart will preach this morning in the lecture room of the Reuben Street Church.

—The Rev. S. McChesney will preach this morning and evening at Trinity Church.

—Western Avenue Methodist, corner of Monroe and Western Avenue. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. by Rev. A. Youker.

UNITARIAN.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will officiate to-day at Unity Church for the Rev. Robert Collyer.

—The Rev. Laird Collier will preach this morning at Martine's Hall, on Twenty-second street, on "Evolution." No evening service.

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach to-day at the Fourth Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Abbott E. Kittridge will preach this morning and evening at the Third Church.

—The Rev. John Woods preaches this morning in the Ninth Church. In the evening he will exchange pulpits with the Rev. C. L. Thompson.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson preaches this morning at the Thirty-first Street Church on "The Old, Old Story." In the evening the Rev. John Woods will preach.

—Prof. Patton, of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, will preach this morning and evening at the Jefferson Park Church.

—Ashland Avenue Church. The Rev. Arthur Swazey, D. D., will preach morning and evening in the chapel of the Seminary, corner of Ashland and Warren avenues.

—Prof. Swing will preach at 11 a. m. at McVicker's Theatre.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Forrester will preach this morning and evening at the Church of the Redeemer.

—The Rev. Asaph Moore, of Joliet, will preach this morning and evening at the Third Church.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

The Rev. C. Day Noble will preach this afternoon in Plymouth Church, on "Eternity in Time."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Alex. Shoemaker preaches this morning and evening at the Church of God.

—The Rev. H. Reck, of Jacksonville, will preach this morning at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—Prof. Whipple will speak this morning to the First Society of Spiritualists at No. 90 West Randolph street, on "The Origin of Man."

—Frank E. Burr preaches morning and evening at Advent Chapel.

—The Christians meet this afternoon at Bremner Hall, No. 344 Carpenter street.

—Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield will preach this morning and evening at No. 619 West Lake street.

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach this morning and evening at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—Religious services, conducted by Louis Pulse, will be held this afternoon in the rear of No. 51 Carroll street.

—Thomas Wilson will lecture in the hall, southeast corner of Wood and Lake streets, at 7:30 p. m. Subject: "The way of Salvation, or what shall I do to be saved?"

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

March 16—Third Sunday in Lent.
March 17—Seventeenth Day of Lent.
March 18—Eighteenth Day of Lent.
March 19—Nineteenth Day of Lent.
March 20—Twentieth Day of Lent.
March 21—Twenty-first Day of Lent.
March 22—Twenty-second Day of Lent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

March 16—Third Sunday in Lent.
March 17—St. Patrick, B. C.
March 18—St. Gabriel, Archangel.
March 19—St. Joseph, Confessor, Spouse of the B. V. M., and Patron of the Universal Church.
March 21—The Five Wounds of Our Lord.
March 22—St. Benedict, Abb.

PERSONAL.

Mr. William H. Whitehead, of the Bloomington *Pantagraph*, was in the city yesterday.

Barton W. Spears, Esq., who has been away from Chicago for a number of years, was seen in this city yesterday.

Prof. Blish, of St. Louis, will read to-morrow evening, at the American Reformed Church, for the benefit of the First Congregational Church. There will be music by F. P. Bliss.

Mr. F. M. Whitehouse was yesterday appointed special policeman for the coal-yard of Blake, Whitehouse & Co., upon executing the required release to the city with reference to salary. His numerous friends heartily congratulate Mr. Whitehouse upon his promotion to a new sphere of usefulness.

Alfred P. Burbank will read to-morrow evening, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street. By special request of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, he will read some of the most beautiful portions of "Rip Van Winkle."

Ex-Superintendent W. W. Kennedy presented his good-natured face and broken arm at Police Headquarters yesterday. Nobody seems to know anything about Kennedy's accident. About five weeks ago he was assisting a cousin in building a house somewhere in Alabama, and was thrown to the ground by the breaking of a scaffold, and his arm broken in two places, the bone being forced through the skin. He is doing well now, and his many friends will be glad to learn that, despite his trouble and a necessary loss of flesh in consequence, he is looking unusually well. This was his first visit to Alabama since he left it, and it appears to have been rather an unfortunate one. Kennedy was warmly welcomed by all who met him. He had heard of the police troubles, and spoke about the present prospect most sanguinely and kindly.

In an essay recently read before the American Antiquarian Society, Mr. Stephen Salisbury threw some interesting information respecting our familiar national song of the "Star Spangled Banner." With the authorship of the poem and the circumstances under which it was written most persons are tolerably familiar, but probably not one in a thousand can say who composed the fine air to which the words are sung. This was the production of John Stafford Smith, an Englishman, attached to the Chapel Royal, who lived between 1750 and 1836, and who adapted it to an "Anacreontic Song" by Ralph Tomlinson.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 15.

The supply of money has increased considerably during the past week, and the market is more abundantly supplied now than at any time since last June and July. The supply of loanable funds at the command of most of the banks is large, and the majority of them are willing to increase their loans considerably, but banks that have a large mercantile custom report an active demand for all their spare funds. In the street paper is becoming more abundant, but No. 1 paper is freely taken at 10 to 12 per cent.

First-class accommodation paper at 15 to 18 per cent. The supply of funds in private hands seems to be increasing. Considerable inquiry is made for our best local stocks. By quotations given below it will be seen the stock of the First National Bank has sold at 150, a figure never reached before the fire.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,566,862.09	$315,962.36
Tuesday	3,194,791.55	319,664.07
Wednesday	3,025,469.80	254,950.04
Thursday	3,011,771.15	241,812.48
Friday	2,944,641.80	389,779.82
Saturday	2,785,961.56	263,381.94
Total	$18,529,467.95	$1,795,830.71
Corresponding week last year	13,320,489.85	1,627,888.58

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¾	115¾
5-20s of '64	115¾	115¾
5-20s of '65	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¾	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115¾	116¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115¾	116
10-40s	110	110¼
U. S. 5s (New Issue)	112¾	113
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	99½	& int.
Cook County 7s	99½	& int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s 92	@94	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108¾@	109¼
Gold Exchange		114¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	114¾	114¾

DITTO.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Gold sold at 114¾, 114¾, and 115¾, and closed at 114¾@115. Loans 1 to 2 per cent for carrying. Clearings to-day, $66,000,000.

Governments were dull and steady. State bonds were very quiet.

Export of specie for the week, $825,967.

Money ranged from 1-32 to 7 per cent, closing at the lower rate. The bank statement shows a decided decrease in every item, and there is a net loss of $59,375 in the legal reserve. The deficiency of the banks is now $263,950.

In the stock market the volume of business was smaller than for some time past. The changes in the leading shares were comparatively light. The general market opened steady and tame, but as a fraction, but after the first call prices declined, the selling movement being again set in motion by the unfavorable bank statement. Towards the close, however, a steadier feeling prevailed, and a partial recovery took place.

Sterling, 107⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	115¾	Coupons, '67	116¾
5-20s of '62	115¾	Coupons, '68	116
Coupons, '64	115¾	10-40s	110¾
Coupons, '65	116¾	Currency 6s	113¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	115¾	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94¾	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	84½	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	84¾	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	76
W. U. Tel	86¾	Wabash	73¾
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	94¼
Wells Fargo		Terre Haute	15
American Express	69¼	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	73½	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	56¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Erie	65¾	C., C. & C	93
Erie pfd	75	C., R. & P	112
Harlem	137	Lake Shore	94¾
Harlem pfd	137	Indiana Central	40½
Michigan Central	105¾	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	93	Union Pacific stocks	34¾
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Northwestern pfd	89¾	Central Pacific bonds	103¾
Rock Island	115¾	Del. Lack. & Western	101¾
N. J. Central	103½	B. H. & Erie	7¾
St. Paul	55¾		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, EVENING, March 15.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,820	4,181	8,340	2,340
Wheat, bu	54,910	5,120	11,508	3,628
Corn, bu	74,380	47,425	21,185	17,998
Oats, bu	61,438	8,550	28,378	10,032
Rye, bu	712		411	4,709
Barley, bu	16,760		16,766	7,654
Grass seed, lbs	101,300	149,630	122,297	81,076
Flax seed, lbs			7,460	
Broom corn, lbs	42,600	12,880	4,908	5,310
Cured meats, lbs	250,200	46,840	1282,147	873,476
Beef, brls	50	45	50	
Pork, brls	420	743	638	167
Lard, lbs	20,520	39,620	46,750	276,390
Tallow, lbs	37,410	31,562	39,800	
Butter, lbs	62,108	84,788	9,300	14,890
Dressed hogs, No	630	619	85	239
Live hogs, No	9,389	7,843	10,847	5,549
Cattle, No	1,794	1,821	1,793	2,179
Sheep, No	821	805	847	1,462
Hides, lbs	78,520	84,080	28,680	159,427
Highwines, brls	224	275	537	370
Wool, lbs	55,306	7,137	40,800	84,770
Potatoes, bu	5,941	5,120		670
Lumber, M feet	388	666	1,424	738
Shingles, M	1,132	1,460	1,265	1,123
Lath, M		50	762	
Salt, brls	280		762	1,046

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 2,702 bu wheat; 298 bu corn; 362 bu rye. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 20,061 bu wheat; 14,751 bu corn; 2,055 bu oats; 2,547 bu rye; 14,528 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 80 cars wheat; 191 cars corn; 14 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 19 cars barley. Total, 307 cars, or 120,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	March 15, 1873.	March 8, 1873.	March 16, 1872.
Flour, brls	26,577	53,483	26,573
Wheat, bu	261,359	175,050	20,208
Corn, bu	450,580	480,750	266,300
Oats, bu	274,068	168,892	54,768
Rye, bu	11,380	14,192	6,127
Barley, bu	88,600	75,320	21,756
Dressed hogs, No	4,652	4,046	3,042
Live hogs, No	46,681	80,695	40,920
Cattle, No	14,732	12,615	11,230
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	37,042	45,228	18,718
Wheat, bu	74,126	47,122	19,156
Corn, bu	103,554	49,570	104,123
Oats, bu	163,343	124,106	47,208
Rye, bu	3,467	4,652	9,668
Barley, bu	70,716	122,473	62,243
Dressed hogs, No	2,979	3,306	3,972
Live hogs, No	42,941	49,341	36,128
Cattle, No	11,562	9,192	9,150

It is understood that a strong delegation from the Board of Trade will leave this city for Springfield on Sunday night or Monday morning for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature the right of grain owners and their representatives to manage their own business in their own way. The Board has always been of the opinion that the State had no right to assume direct control of the inspection of grain, but yielded the point gracefully in the hope that the business would be conducted by the State officials in such a way as to give reasonable satisfaction. They soon found that the system did not work well, and then made a mild remonstrance against the most objectionable features of the State system, while presenting a plan whereby those objections might be in part removed. As it is now reported that the Legislature is not disposed to provide any means whereby parties aggrieved by the State inspection can obtain redress, the Board of Trade think it is about time to show that they have some rights in the premises which even Legislatures should respect. We stated the main points in the claim several days ago, and need not now repeat them. The case is so plain that it is difficult to see how the claim of the Committee can be refused by the Legislature if the Committee are allowed the opportunity of stating the position fully and fairly.

THE MARKETS.

There was nothing doing on 'Change to-day, and an unusually light attendance of operators in produce. Saturday is usually a quiet day, unless it fall near the end of the month, when options are being settled up. The shipping interest do not take hold extensively as a rule, and few new speculative deals are entered upon to interfere with the quiet observance and enjoyment of the Sabbath. The receipts and shipments of produce were about up to the average, and the markets were generally firm, except in corn.

Groceries were in undiminished demand, and firmness again pervaded the market, coffees being the only article which showed signs of weakness, and no further immediate decline is looked for in that staple. Sugars, syrups, teas, soaps, and saleratus were quoted firm at full prices. In the dry goods market a large amount of trading was done, local retailers as well as interior dealers ordering freely of staple and fancy domestic and foreign fabrics. No changes in value were noted, though an advance in some of the standard brands of brown and bleached cottons, denims, and ticks seems imminent. There was more doing in the butter market, and the downward course of prices for the better grades at least, seems to be temporarily checked. Common and medium grades are still tending lower, there being at present comparatively little inquiry for such. Bagging was quiet and steady at 37c for Stark; 36½c for Ludlow; 34½c for Lewiston, and 33c for American. The cheese trade was reported fairly active, and firm at the late advance. Stocks are rapidly dwindling, and dealers are not urging sales, even at the relatively high prices now prevalent. Coal met with only a moderate demand, and was unchanged in price. In the canned goods market a steadily fair business is doing. The mail-order trade is liberal, and city retailers are also "stocking up." Prices remain firm. No changes of importance were noted in the fish and dried-fruit markets. Hay remains inactive and weak. Hides were firm. The oil market exhibited a good degree of activity, with prices unchanged and generally firm, carbon being quoted at 19@19½c; extra lard at 75c; linseed at 95c@$1.02, and turpentine at 60c.

There was a tolerably fair inquiry for lumber at the prices previously quoted. Choice grades are held firmly, being in light stock, but common building lumber is in good supply. The demand for brick, lime, cement, etc., continues to improve. Prices are without quotable change. Cooperage is quiet; prices are unchanged, excepting for flour staves, which are scarce and higher, now quoted at $9.00@10.00 per m. A fair business was transacted in metals, tinners' stock, and nails, present quotations being fully sustained. The trade in iron and steel continues fair. Dealers report about the average amount of business in broomcorn, the better qualities being mostly inquired for; the lower grades are very dull. There was no change in the condition of the wool market; the inquiry is very light, and prices are weak and unsettled. Hops are quiet; a weak feeling is evinced in regard to the lower grades, but choice remain steady at quotations. There was a better demand for seeds, if we except common clover, which is in large supply, and very dull. Mammoth clover was firmer; prices for other seeds were without quotable change. Eggs were more plenty, dull, and lower, quotable weak at 20c. Poultry was in light request; turkeys were tending lower, but chickens remain firm, being scarce and mostly wanted. Potatoes were in large supply and easier. Green fruits were in fair local demand.

Dressed hogs were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Sales were reported of 97 head at $5.60 per 100 lbs; 29 at $5.50; and 17 at $5.45. Total, 143 head. Soft lots were nominal at $5.25.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the advance gained yesterday, at 87c per gallon asked, and 86½c bid. Sales were limited to 50 brls at 87c.

Lake freights were quiet, and nominally a shade easier, at 14c for wheat, and 13c for corn, by sail to Buffalo. One charter was reported at 13c on corn.

Provisions were rather quiet to-day but steadier, and generally firm, though not in urgent demand. Mess pork advanced about 10c per brl early in the session, but closed easier. Lard advanced 5c per 100 lbs for near delivery, but was unchanged on the more distant options. Meats were strong, and some holders were asking ⅛c advance, though we quote no change in prices. The outward movement in provisions is very free, and our stocks are being rapidly reduced. Good authorities now estimate that our packing will exceed 1,400,000 head of hogs the past season. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.70@14.75; do seller April, $14.75@14.80; do seller May, $14.95@15.00; do seller June, $15.25@15.25; do seller July, $15.50@15.55; prime mess, $13.00; extra prime, $10.00@10.25. Lard, cash, or seller March, $7.80; do seller April, $7.80@7.85; do seller May, $8.00@8.02½. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9¾@10c for 20-lbs; 10¾@10½c for 18-lbs; 10¾@10¾c for 17-lbs; 10¾@11c for 16-lbs; 11¼@11½c for 15-lbs; and 12@12½c for 4-lb average; dry salted meats quotable at 5½@5½c for shoulders; 6¾@7c for long clear; 7¼@7½c for short ribs; and 7¾@7¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 5¾@6¼c. English meats, 7½c for Cumberlands; 7¾@7¾c for short ribs; 7¾@7¾c for short clear; 12½@13½c for long cut hams. Beef is quoted at 6½c for shoulders; 8¾c for clear ribs, 8¾c for short clear, and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¼@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $14.80; 500 brls do, seller April, at $14.75; 250 brls do, seller May, at $15.05; 1,500 brls do at $15.00; 200 tcs lard, seller April, at $7.80; 1,000 tcs do, seller May, at $8.00; 50,000 lbs shoulders, seller May, at 5¾c; 50,000 lbs do, seller June, at 5¾c; 150,000 lbs short ribs at 7¾c; 200,000 lbs do, seller April, at 7¾c; 40 boxes long clear at 7c; 250 boxes short clear at 7¾c; 20,000 lbs clear rib bacon at 8¾c by boxed.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending March 13, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Hams, lbs.	Sh'ld'rs, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Wk March 13	3,096	4,819	2,728	2,574,620	7,475,968
Same week 1872	4,810	1,198	1,114,780	5,097,940	1,114,780
Since Nov. 1, '72	155,023	147,243	41,139	29,722,860	127,816,301
Same time '71-72	63,872	132,206	43,417	22,532,620	80,164,622

Flour was less active, though in fair demand for Saturday, buyers generally asking concessions, which were not granted. Our receipts were less than for several days past, and were exceeded by the shipments. The tone of the latest New York advices caused our market to close tame. Bran was stronger. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $10.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Minn.) and 50 brls do at $7.00; 200 brls do (Menominee) at $6.75; 100 brls do; low rye $5.50; 500 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $5.00; 41 brls do at $4.75; 25 brls do at $4.00. Total, 1,416 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $10.50 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00 @10.50
Limited winter extras	7.00 @ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	6.00 @ 7.00
Low to medium	5.12½@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.75 @ 8.25
Spring superfines	5.50 @ 6.00
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Bran	10.50 @11.00
Middlings	11.00 @15.00

Wheat was less active, and averaged about ½c per bu higher, though New York was quoted easier, and Liverpool was reported dull and unchanged. The receipts decline had brought out several orders to fill in shorts for parties residing at a distance, and a few purchases were made early on Milwaukee account. This caused a firmer feeling on the part of holders, but did not excite any particular local demand, and none for investment. The bear spirit is the ruling one. Those who are interested in seeing the market advance are already pretty well loaded, so that they cannot farther show their faith by their works, and the other side are waiting for a decline to be forced by liberal receipts, and reports of a good seeding time. Seller April opened at $1.21¾, declined to $1.20¾, advanced to $1.21⅝, and closed easier at $1.21⅛. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.20¾@1.21, and fresh receipts at $1.20⅜@1.21¾, closing at $1.20⅝ and $1.21. Seller May sold at $1.25¼@1.26, closing at $1.25⅝. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.28@1.29. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.09⅝ for fresh receipts, and rejected do at 93c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21½; 7,000 bu do at $1.21; 5,000 bu do at $1.20⅝; 40,400 bu do at $1.20¾; 10,000 bu do at $1.20⅝; 15,000 bu do $1.20¼; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 3,200 bu do at $1.09⅝; 2,000 bu do at $1.09¾; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 93c. Total, 89,400 bu.

Corn was much less active, and averaged ½c lower than on Friday, though very steady, in spite of a small demand here, and reported weakness in Liverpool and New York. There were no special features to note amid the prevailing dullness. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 32@32½c; seller April at 32½@32¾c; seller May at 36c; seller June at 37¾c; seller July at 38¾c, and seller August at 39½@39¾c, all closing dull and steady. Strictly fresh receipts were in